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THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Advices from General Grant's Army to the 31st ult.

EVERYTHING PROGRESSING WELL

The Siege Operations Being Energetically Pushed Forward.

Preparations for Mining Some of the Principal Rebel Works.

One Hundred and Fifty Cannon Playing Upon the City.

The Rebel Force Reported to be 18,000 Effective Men.

MOVEMENTS OF JOE JOHNSTON AND LORING.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4.

Unofficial, but reliable dispatches received here to-day from our army, dated near Vicksburgh, May 31, represent no material change in affairs. There had been no fighting for several days, but the siege works were being energetically pushed forward. Our army is in good condition and fine spirits.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4—Midnight.

A telegram was received to-night extracted from the Richmond *Sentinel*, June 3, as follows:

"JACKSON, Monday, June 1.

Gen. GRANT demanded the surrender of Vicksburgh on Thursday, giving three days to Gen. PEMBERTON to consider the demand. Gen. PEMBERTON replied that he did not want fifteen minutes, and the troops would die in the trenches before they would surrender. The enemy's gunboats fire heavy shot at the city. Port Hudson is invested."

The gentleman forwarding this dispatch to the Government adds: "There is nothing in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 4th."

Dispatches have been received directly from Gen. GRANT's army of dates respectively 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, and while they mention the progress of the siege, they say nothing of any assault since the 21st and 22d, nor of any battle since the 25th, which last was not very heavy. Our troops are officially represented in good health, spirits and condition.

Up to the 31st of May the siege of Vicksburgh was progressing with reasonable satisfaction. There was not then any immediate pressure on GRANT's rear; and Gen. BANKS had Port Hudson invested.

THE SITUATION ON SATURDAY LAST.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 4.

The *Bulletin*, of this City, has the following special dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 4.

Our direct advices from Vicksburgh are to the 30th of May.

For several days previous, quiet prevailed all along our line, broken only by occasional cannonading.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a dispatch dated the 30th, saying:

"Spades are once more tramps. We are erecting earthworks to protect men, and are mining to blow the face out of one or two of the rebel forts that are unapproachable otherwise. The idea of carrying the place by storm seems to be abandoned. The safer and surer plan of starving Gen. PEMBERTON into submission now finds favor everywhere.

A deserter came into our lines this morning. He represents that he was sent by Gen. PEMBERTON to communicate verbally with Gens. JOHNSTON and LORING. The former is supposed to be between the Big Black River and Jackson. The latter was near Fort Gibson. He represents affairs in the city as growing desperate. About 18,000 effective men are there, two-thirds of whom are kept on the fortifications night and day, and not allowed to leave an instant on any pretext. Gens. PEMBERTON, LEE, REYNOLDS, STEVENSON and others are in the city. Most of the sick left the city before its investment. Those who remain have excavated caves, and remain in them night and day."

Valuable merchandise in the city is also stored in caves from fear of conflagration. The poor are generally in their houses. Over one hundred women and children have been killed by our bombardment. The gunboats inflict no injury on the city.

Gen. PEMBERTON believed his rations would hold out 31 days; but urged JOHNSTON to come to his relief within 30 days at the furthest.

Cavalry horses have been turned loose and driven toward our lines, owing to the lack of forage. There was ammunition enough to last 60 days, with the single exception of gun-caps—these were scarce.

All confidently expected superhuman efforts to be made by those outside to raise the siege. They consider Vicksburgh the strongest place in the Confederacy.

Gen. BLAIR has met no enemy in force, and the reports of JOHNSTON being near are disbelieved.

A cavalry reconnoissance, three days ago, discovered a small force, and had one man killed and four wounded.

Gen. BANKS, with reinforcements, is reported near here, but, like many other rumors, it may have little foundation in fact.

This morning the heaviest cannonading of the siege was kept up, without intermission, for nearly three hours.

New batteries have lately been put in position, and 32d guns are playing on the city.

At daylight this morning the firing was rapid beyond belief. The reports of the guns along the whole line averaged one per second for minutes together.

The roar of the heavy siege guns was awful, and the earth was shaken by the concussion.

The roads and camps were uncommonly dusty.

Our wounded are being removed to hospital-boats in large numbers and transported to Memphis.

All goes well considering the magnitude of operations.

REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 1.

Our army is in fine health and spirits, and in a situation to starve the rebels out if they do not surrender. The casualties are few, considering the occurrences of the firing of the last fifty-two hours. The rebels seem determined to hold the city to the last, and our boys ask leave to make a desperate charge at all points. Our base of supplies is now JOHNSTON's plantation, on the Yazoo, and long trains are coming in. GRANT says he has all the troops he can use to advantage, and feels perfectly confident of taking the city. The rebels may conspirate and cut through our lines, but if they do, certain destruction awaits them.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

Dispatches to the Western papers furnish some interesting incidents of the siege, which we extract:

Persons who have been to De Soto Point say that with a glass they cannot see a single human being in Vicksburgh, save soldiers.

Our men capture horses daily, belonging to rebel troops. Several of our men have been captured by the rebels, but they have been paroled immediately, from a scarcity of food.

During the fight on Friday, a number of soldiers from an Iowa regiment scaled the walls of the fort northwest of the city, and held it for six hours, when reinforcements not coming up, they were captured by the Confederates, but were soon paroled. That day, during the bombardment, a shell fell upon the jail in Vicksburgh, demolishing the building.

The rebels are limited in the amount of their stores—just more than enough (issuing half rations) to last for thirty days.

The deserters say there are about 30,000 soldiers in Vicksburgh. They seem to entertain no doubt of the speedy surrender of the stronghold to GRANT and his troops.

Lieut.-Col. H. C. WARMOUTH, of Gen. MCCLERNAND's staff, relates an interesting incident of the fight of the 22d ult., to about this effect:

Sergeant JOHN GARRETT, of Company I, Twenty-second Iowa, took eleven men and with them drove a squad of rebel gunners from an earthwork and held it for some time. The rebels were reinforced, and on returning, killed the eleven men, GARRETT being knocked insensible to the ground. The rebels were occupied in the work, and continued to fire at our men. Just as they had discharged all their pieces, GARRETT returned to consciousness, and seizing his musket, jumped to his feet and demanded that they should surrender. Their muskets being empty and his loaded, he forced them, ten in number, to comply. He made them lie down and stay there until he found a convenient opportunity to march them within our lines, which he did in safety. Beside this, he killed one Captain by shooting him, and knocked down two men with the butt of his musket. GARRETT is represented as quite a youth, but we can see, not lacking in courage.

Many instances of this character find their way into print, but few so well authenticated as this, for the entire truth of which Col. WARMOUTH vouches personally.

The rebel soldiers in Vicksburgh are in a starving condition. Paroled prisoners say all they got to eat was corn meal and fresh beef, in limited quantities.

The rebels have but one mill in Vicksburgh to do the grinding of corn for the entire army.

OPERATIONS OF THE GUNBOAT FLEET.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURGH.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP BLACKHAWK, May 22.

SIR: On the evening of the 21st I received a communication from Gen. GRANT, informing me that he intended to attack the whole rebel works at 10 A. M. the next day, and asking me to shell the batteries from 9½ to 10½, and to annoy the garrison. I kept six mortars playing rapidly on the works and town all night, and sent the *Benton*, *Mound City* and *Carondelet* up to shell the water batteries and other places where troops might be resting during the night.

At 7 o'clock in the morning the *Mound City* proceeded across the river, and made an attack on the hill batteries opposite the canal. At 8 o'clock I found her in company with the *Benton*, *Tuscumbia* and *Carondelet*. All these vessels opened on the hill batteries, and finally silenced them, though the main work on the battery containing the heavy rifled gun was done by the *Mound City*, Lieut.-Commanding BYRON WILSON. I then pushed the *Benton*, *Mound City* and *Carondelet* up to the water batteries, leaving the *Tuscumbia*, which is still out of repair, to keep the hill batteries from firing on our vessels after they had passed by. The three gunboats passed up slowly, owing to the strong current, the *Mound City* leading, the *Benton* following, and the *Carondelet* astern. The water batteries opened furiously, supported by a hill battery on the starboard beam of the vessels. The vessels advanced to within 440 yards, (by our marks,) and returned the fire for two hours without cessation, the enemy's fire being very accurate and incessant.

Finding that the hill batteries behind us were silenced, I ordered up the *Tuscumbia* to within 800 yards of the batteries, but her turret was soon made untenable, not standing the enemy's shot, and I made her drop down. I had been engaged with the forts an hour longer than Gen. GRANT asked. The vessels had all received severe shots under water, which we could not stop while in motion; and not knowing what might have delayed the movement of the army, I ordered the vessels to drop out of fire, which they did in a cool, handsome manner.

This was the hottest fire the gunboats have ever been under; but, owing to the water batteries being more on a level with them than usual, the gunboats threw in their shell so fast that the aim of the enemy was not very good. The enemy hit our vessels a number of times, but fighting how on, the shot did but little damage.

Not a man was killed, and only a few wounded. I had only enough ammunition for a few moments longer, and set all hands to work to fill up from the depot below.

After dropping back, I found that the enemy had taken possession again of one of the lower hill batteries, and was endeavoring to remount his guns, and had mounted a twelve-pounder field piece to fire at Gen. MCARTHUR's troops, which had landed a short time before at Warrenton. I sent the *Mound City* and *Carondelet* to drive him off, which they did in a few moments.

I beg leave to inclose a letter from Gen. MCARTHUR explaining why he did not (to use his own expression) take advantage of the results gained by the gunboats. I have since learned, through Gen. GRANT, that the army did assault at the right time vigorously. In the noise and smoke we could not see or hear it. The gunboats were, therefore, still fighting when the assault had proved unsuccessful.

The army has terrible work before them, and are fighting as well as soldiers ever fought before. But the works are stronger than any of us dreamed of. Gen. GRANT and his soldiers are confident that the brave and energetic Generals in the army will soon overcome all obstacles and carry the works.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Comd'g Mississippi Squadron.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE CAPTURE OF YAZOO CITY.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, NEAR VICKSBURGH, May 24, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the expedition sent up the Yazoo River the day after I took possession of the forts on Snyder's Bluff, has returned, having met with perfect success. As the steamers approached YAZOO CITY, the rebel property was fired by Lieut. BROWN, of the ram *Arkansas*, and what he began our forces finished. Three powerful rams were burned, viz: the *Mobile*, a screw vessel ready for plating; the *Republic*, being fitted for a ram, with railroad iron plating; and a vessel on the stocks, a monster 310 feet long and 75 feet beam. This vessel was to have been covered with 4½-inch iron plating, and was to have had six engines, four side wheels, and propellers. She would have given us much trouble. The rebels had under construction a fine navy-yard, containing due sawing and planing machines, and extensive machine-shop, carpenter blacksmith shops, and all the necessary appliances for a large building and repairing yard. Lieut.-Commander WALKER burned all these, with a large quantity of valuable building timber. He also burned a large saw-mill that had been used in constructing the monster ram. The material destroyed, at a moderate estimate, would cost more than $2,000,000. We had one man killed and seven wounded, by field pieces from the enemy's batteries going up the river, but the wounded are doing well. I inclose Lieut.-Commander WALKER's report in relation to this affair. He deserves much credit for the handsome manner in which he performed the duty assigned him. If he could have obtained pilots, he would have succeeded in getting possession of all the rebel rams, instead of having them burned.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Comd'g Mississippi Squadron.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

COMMANDER WALKER'S REPORT.

The following is the report of Lieut.-Commander WALKER, addressed to Rear-Admiral PORTER, and accompanying the latter's report to the Department:

U. S. S. BARON DE KALB, MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, May 24, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order, I started from Snyder's Bluff on the 20th inst., with the *De Kalb*, *Choctaw*, *Forest Rose*, *Linden* and *Petrel*, on an expedition to Yazoo City. Arriving at Haines' Bluff, I landed a force and spiked an 8-inch gun on the works there, and burned the carriage. I also burned some 40 tents left standing, and a steam saw-mill. Arriving at Yazoo City at 1 P. M. on the 19th inst., I was met by a Committee of citizens, who informed me that the place had been evacuated by the military authorities and asking protection. The Navy-yard, and vessels had been fired by the enemy, and I sent a working party to insure the destruction of everything valuable to the rebels. The vessels burned were the *Mobile*, a screw vessel, ready for planking; the *Republic*, which was being fitted out for a ram; and a vessel on the stocks, a monster, 310 feet long and 70 feet beam. The Navy-yard contained fine saw and planing mills, an extensive machine-shop, carpenter and blacksmiths' shops, and all the necessary fixtures for a large building and repairing yard, which, with a very large quantity of lumber, were destroyed. I also burned a large saw-mill above the town. Most of the public stores had been removed. Such as I found in town were taken on board the vessels or destroyed.

Inclosed I send lists of articles removed or destroyed by acting volunteer Lieut. BROWN, the officer detailed for that purpose. In the hospitals I found and paroled 1,500 soldiers, a list of whom I inclose.

Returning, I left YAZOO CITY this morning, arriving here at 4 P. M. At Liverpool Landing, in a sharp bend of the river, we were attacked by some field guns and two hundred riflemen concealed in the bushes, and for a few minutes the firing was very sharp. The enemy retreated as soon as the vessels got into position to use their guns with effect. The *Petrel*, *Linden* and *Choctaw* were struck by shot, but with no particular injury to either. Sergeant STOCKMAN, of this vessel, was killed by a rifle shot. The *Linden* had five wounded, the *Petrel* two, and the *Choctaw* one. Most of the wounds, I am happy to say, are slight.

REBEL REPORTS VIA FREDERICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4.

A rebel officer informed the bearer of a flag of truce, on Wednesday, that they had later advices, in effect that Vicksburgh had not been taken; that Gen. GRANT had successively tried every point of the Confederate defences, and been repulsed every time with great loss; and that he had fallen back upon the line of the Big Black River, and was fortifying his position to prevent Gen. JOHNSTON from crossing.

REBEL NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF THE SITUATION.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

JACKSON, Saturday, May 23.

The enemy having moved from Jackson directly to the Big Black, and after the disasters of Saturday, or more particularly that of Sunday, threw his columns across the river and commenced extending his lines around Vicksburgh.

Our forces evacuated Snyder's Bluff, destroying the works. This opened up the Yazoo to the enemy, who immediately availed himself of the advantage, and entering the river, ascended it to YAZOO CITY, and took possession, our forces destroying the Navy-yard and the two embryo gunboats in course of construction there, and which would have been finished in some six or eight months. This enables GRANT to supply his army without the necessity of using his wagon road from Milliken's Bend to Carthage, or of the gunboats running the gauntlet of the Vicksburgh batteries, as the transports can go up the Yazoo and safely land whatever is needed. Vicksburgh being nearly completely invested, you will see that it is with much difficulty that any information can be obtained from that point.

On the 18th Gen. PEMBERTON issued the following address to his army:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF EAST MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA, VICKSBURGH, May 18, 1863.

SOLDIERS ARMY AND GROUND VICKSBURGH:

The hour of trial has come! The enemy who has so long threatened Vicksburgh in front, has at last effected a landing in this department, and his march into the interior of Mississippi has been marked by the devastation of one of the fairest portions of the State! He seeks to break communication between the members of the Confederacy, and to control the navigation of the Mississippi River. The issue involves everything endeared to a free people. The enemy fights for the privilege of plunder and oppression. You fight for your country, homes, wives, children, and the birthrights of freemen! Your Commanding General, believing in the truth and sacredness of this cause, has cast his lot with you, and stands ready to peril his life and all he holds dear for the triumph of the right. God, who rules in the affairs of men and nations, loves justice better than wickedness. He will not allow a cause so just to be trampled in the dust. In the day of conflict, let each man, appealing to him for strength, strike home for victory, and our triumph is at once assured. A grateful country will hail us as deliverers, and cherish the memory of those who may fall as martyrs in her defence.

Soldiers, be valiant, brave, and active; let there be no cowards, nor laggards, nor stragglers from the ranks, and the God of battles will certainly crown our efforts with success.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut.-Gen. Com.

While PEMBERTON had but one line of battle, the enemy had three, either one of which was as numerous as PEMBERTON's whole force. STEVENSON was driven back, and SMITH's force went to his support, while LORING held his own. At the close of the battle, the ford of the creek being in the enemy's possession, LORING was cut off. He moved off the field without engaging but very few of his command, and marched on Crystal Springs; thence across Pearl River, and up it to Jackson. These particulars I have obtained from an officer on the field, and believe them to be correct.

Of the affair on Sunday I only know that our forces got the worst of it, and that they fell back over Big Black in good order, and that our losses were light. PEMBERTON has abandoned all of his outer works and massed his army within the defenses proper of Vicksburgh.

News has been received up to Wednesday night from Vicksburgh, by courier, at which time the enemy had made three desperate and distinct assaults on the works, and had been severely punished. That night Capt. STEVENS ran out six or seven hundred mules and brought them here, which is a splendid relief to the cavalry of JOHNSTON, and helps the wretchedness of PEMBERTON. Vicksburgh has full rations for 90 days, or half rations for 180 days.

I learn that the garrison is sufficiently strong to resist the enemy. If so, the worst is over, and I hope soon to be able to announce to you that the grand Yankee demonstration to open the Mississippi has proved a great failure.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL BEARINGS OF THE CONTEST.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 30.

All interest, military and political, centres this day upon that fearful and bloody struggle now raging around the bluffs of Vicksburgh. It is the most momentous, and, perhaps, the bloodiest fight of the campaign this year. If GRANT's daring attempt fail, and his army be destroyed, or even driven off with such plentiful carnage and havoc as our batteries are now making in the ranks, then the Mississippi and all the West are ours for this season. *If Vicksburgh unhappily fall, the war is only beginning. But the worst effect of that disaster would assuredly be the revival of that miserable outcry for courting, and tempering with the great Northwest—reunion with several States of the Northwest—that is, submission to the Northwest.*

Vicksburgh, as we have good hope, will not fall, and cannot fall. We have there a fine army, brave to desperation, and led by able commanders. Every motive, every passion that can exalt soldiers to the point at which men conquer or die, is there present; patriotism and pride, the need of sustaining a well won renown, thirst for public and for private vengeance upon the desolation of the land, the incendiaries of our towns and cowardly oppressor of unprotected women and children, all stir and madden our men to daring deeds, and give a zest to the work of wholesome slaughter. PEMBERTON is nobly sustaining his fame and ours; and *with JOHNSTON and his gathering reinforcements to strike on at the moment of fate and finish the terrible strife*, it may well be hoped that, with God's blessing on our army, those most formidable armaments of the enemy, by land and water, will be ruined, overwhelmed, and sent to perdition.

Yet, if it be fated, that in spite of all human valor and devotion can do, Vicksburgh and its defenders should become the prey of our enemy, *then indeed will come the tug of war. Then also will come the political crisis. Whatever of imbecility and faint-heartedness and downright latent treason and treason sweets in this Confederacy, will at once receive a new occasion of weakness*; many will again begin to cry out for "an honorable peace," as they will call it, by means of submission to one section of our invading foes who are now raging over our country with fire and sword. The docking of the necessary unity of the Mississippi Valley from Lake Itasca to the Gulf will be again revived by political geographers of feeble knees—as if the Mississippi River were something different from all other rivers; as if there were any more unity or continuity in its shores than in the shore of the sea, as if the Great West had a right to our country because the water flows from their lands into ours; *all this and nonsense, which is nothing but a cloak for treason and excuse for cowardice, would be echoed and reverberated over the land again. And then the Northwest would not listen to our offers and overtures, if such should be made.* With the possession of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, they would fancy themselves assured of the whole Mississippi, by *concession; and they would no longer dream of escaping it by treaty.* If our politicians of Tennessee and Mississippi should, then, renew their helpless talk of giving a favorable commercial treaty to the upper States of the river, as an inducement to them to separate themselves from the Eastern States and erect a Confederacy of their own, such offers would be received with contempt. *The issue would be, presented pure and simple, naked and peremptory—submission or extinguishment. And extinguishment means extermination.*

Thus, Vicksburgh is at this time a point not only of strategic but also of political importance. While our flag also defiant over the Great River, no party of compromise can venture to raise its hand; no man will dare to breathe one word of "reconstruction" in whole or in part. All will be good Confederates. *The cause which is supposed to be failing and sinking is the one which is likely to be abandoned by the cowards, and betrayed by the traitors. To the cause that prospers we are always as true as steel.*

For this reason, the result of these Virginia elections, or of any elections, is by no means of so deep a political significance as the result of these battles round Vicksburgh. All the gentlemen elected the day before yesterday are to-day, we hope and believe, faithful and resolute Confederates, whether they be late Secessionists or original ones. *If any of them have unconsciously lurking within them some relic of tenderness for the old Union, some undefined hankering after a peace by total or partial reconstruction upon any terms whatever, "honorable" or otherwise,* the successful defence of Vicksburgh will help to obliterate the last trace or taint of such Anti-Confederate sentiment. This is not said in disparagement of those who left the Union reluctantly and at the last moment, but who left it *then* forever, and have since maintained, on many a bloody field, the sovereignty of their States against an invading enemy. We find it impossible to conceive, for example, that men like Col. WICKHAM, who has led a Virginia regiment through two years of desperate war in defence of Virginia's right to secede—or like ALEXANDER BOTELER, whose home has been desolated by invading barbarians, and who has ridden by the side of JACKSON through the campaigns which illustrate his native State, and gemmed it all over with fields of glory like an Emperor's shield—should ever contemplate the possibility of a contraction of Virginia's sovereignty at all, under any circumstances or any pressure—Vicksburgh or no Vicksburgh. *Yet some there are, of a meaner type—pray God they be few—who would see in the fall of Vicksburgh an occasion, perhaps even a reason, perhaps they might even see an honest and patriotic reason, for drawing back from the extreme measure of our proud position, and listening to compromise, and an "honorable peace." We do assure them, (if such there be,) that they are in the wrong. Compromise there can be none; peace there can be none; for this Confederacy has before it one of two things; either to conquer its full and separate independence by battle and victory—or to yield itself conquered, and drag the bitter doom of an "oppressed nationality" under the beest of masters; a naked, bound, scourged "Cinderella of nations;" object—at the very best—of the world's contemptuous pity.*

There are few, it may be hoped, who are not now up to the right mark; prepared in this matter to make the right decision. *At any rate, we pray Johnston and Pemberton and the yet Maiden City on the Bluffs.*

SOMETHING ABOUT GEN. PEMBERTON.

In reply to a correspondent who signs himself an "Alabamian," the *Enquirer* says:

"Your communication concerning Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON is so full of errors that we do not consider we should be doing justice by becoming a medium to poison the public mind against an officer now so nobly battling in defence of Vicksburgh.

While you 'men of Alabama and Mississippi have for two long years stood here to defend the sacred soil of Virginia,' by your side has Gen. PEMBERTON also stood for the same 'two long years;' indeed, he was here before 'an Alabamian' or Mississippian had reached Virginia; for he came to Richmond within eight days after she passed the Ordinance of secession, and was commissioned a Colonel on the 23d April, 1861—the State seceded on the 17th. We write from the record. It is not *true* that 'this same Joe C. PEMBERTON was in the service of ABRAHAM LINCOLN,' (any more than was Gens. LEE, JOHNSTON, COOPER, LONGSTREET, &c.,) and it is not *true* that he commanded a regiment of the United States Government 'at the battle of Manassas.' He resigned his commission in the United States service immediately on arriving in Washington, and promptly repaired to Virginia; he surrendered the expectations of large from his friends in Pennsylvania, and gave up all for the State whose daughter he had taken to his wife, and where he had lived and voted for years before the State seceded; he has faithfully and most ably discharged every duty intrusted to him, and is now closely beleaguered in Vicksburgh, but promptly and nobly and manfully fighting for his country's cause. Let us strengthen his arm by our encouragement; let us not impair the confidence of his soldiers by unjust suspicions and false inuendos upon his loyalty.

Vicksburgh may fall, as fell Genoa, but MASSENA lost neither the confidence of his Government nor the respect of his countrymen."

ANOTHER REBEL NAVY-YARD DESTROYED

Two Formidable Iron-clads Blown Up at Shreveport, La.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 4.

The *Traveller* contains the following:

"A gentleman, just from New-Orleans, holding a position in connection with FARRAGUT's fleet, gives an account of an expedition up the Red River to Shreveport, where the rebels had a Navy-yard. Two iron-clads of great power were found upon the stocks and were blown up and destroyed. It was believed that they were powerful enough to have destroyed our Mississippi fleet. The iron for the vessels had been sent from Richmond."

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

All Quiet in the Department—Progress of the Enlistment of Negro Troops—Political Affairs in the State, &c.

The U. S. steam transport *Ellen S. Terry*, CHAPIN, from Newbern, N. C., arrived at this port last evening, bringing the mails and a large number of passengers. She reports all quiet at Newbern. The transports *Pocahontas* and *S. S. Tilley* would sail for Boston on the 5th inst. with the Forty-fourth Massachusetts regiment. The transport *Convoy* was waiting orders.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, June 1.

Gen. WILD, who came here recently to organize an African brigade, is meeting with very good success. Gen. FOSTER considers this a splendid field for black troops to operate, and would like as many regiments as the North can send him.

All of our troops (40 in number) that were missing in the Gun Swamp engagement, returned to camp next day.

DAVID HEATON, a special revenue agent, who recently arrived here, to take charge of the commercial interests of this Department, has received the rank of Colonel from Gen. FOSTER.

The strict regulations recently established by Gen. FOSTER are breaking up effectually the contraband trade.

The Twelfth New-York cavalry regiment is on its way here. One company has arrived. With five or six regiments more of cavalry, and a few more brigades of infantry and artillery, Gen. FOSTER could starve the rebel army out of Virginia in short order, and thus restore all the border States to the Union, including North Carolina and Tennessee.

The Opposition papers in this State are very severe on the "Fire-eaters and original Secessionists," who, according to the utterances of the special organ of Gov. VANCE, the Raleigh *Standard*, will never be allowed hereafter, to hold any office of honor or trust whatever in North Carolina.

From the same source, it appears that JEFF. DAVIS has been given to understand by Gov. VANCE, that the fate of the Confederacy must be decided in Virginia; that in no case will the Confederate army be allowed to make a stand in North Carolina and deluge her fields with blood and devastation; but must, when they leave Virginia, retire into the Cotton States, and end the conflict where it began.

The resignation of Col. WYMAN, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, is the cause of much regret in the department, as he is a very valuable and useful officer, whose popularity with his regiment is very great.

The report that CHARLES HENRY FOSTER was captured by the rebels, with the two dispatch steamers in the Currituck Canal recently, is not true, he having come through on his way to Washington on the day before, where he was sworn into the service, with authority to raise another North Carolina regiment.

Dr. J. W. FAGE, the efficient Sanitary Inspector for this Department, is contributing liberally toward the relief and comfort of the sick and wounded in the hospitals.

For the past six weeks there has been no rain here to speak of, which seriously endangers the prospects of crops.

The commercial ports in this Department, now in our possession, will, on the recommendation of Gen. FOSTER and Col. HIXSON, the special commercial agent, soon be opened as ports of entry.

The health of the Department continues good.

Gen. WILD desires it stated that he and all his officers have been treated with the utmost kindness by Gen. FOSTER, which gives him all the assistance that could be desired.

KILPATRICK'S LAST RAID.

Details of the Expedition from Gloucester Point to Falmouth.

A Large Amount of Rebel Property Captured.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4, 1863.

The cavalry raid of Gen. STONEMAN's command was concluded yesterday by Col. KILPATRICK's brigade in one of the most brilliant acts of the war. He left Gloucester Point on Saturday last, and passing in a northeasterly direction through Gloucester County, crossed the Dragon River at Saluta, and thence through Middlesex County to Urbanna, on the Rappahannock; crossing that river to Union Point, Col. KILPATRICK proceeded through Westmoreland and King George Counties to near the headquarters of Gen. HOOKER without losing a single man of his command. The rebels had divined that this force was to attempt to rejoin the command of Gen. STONEMAN, and therefore took special pains to capture it. The command was composed of about 900 men in all, the Second New-York (Harris Light cavalry) and the Twelfth Indiana cavalry. No difficulty whatever was encountered in Gloucester County, but upon reaching Dragon River, it was found the rebels had destroyed all the bridges, and a superior force of cavalry, under Gen. STUART, had assembled at a higher point up the river, with the intention, no doubt, of forcing the command to cross the Rappahannock at Leeds, a narrow place, where the enemy themselves have been in the habit of fording without opposition whenever occasion required; but Col. KILPATRICK was prepared for just such an emergency, and his pioneers without any unnecessary delay constructed a bridge, over which the Dragon River was crossed without difficulty. The bridge was then destroyed. Here, to foil the enemy, the command moved forward in several columns. The principal one on the right, under Col. HASBROUCK DAVIS, took a southerly direction, and went to Pine Tree, in the lower part of Middlesex County. The people of this hitherto unrivaled region were completely taken by surprise; they did not dream it possible that the much-hated Yankees would dare visit that spot; in fact, it was a place so secluded that some of the large planters near Richmond had sent their negroes here for safety. The house of Col. JONES, who commands and controls all the bushwackers in that section of the State, was approached so suddenly that the redoubtable Colonel was himself captured, and last night slept on one of the boats of the Potomac flotilla at Aquia Creek. He will probably extend his visit to the national capital to-day. No opposition whatever was met with in this direction, and but few armed men were seen, and these were bushwackers, armed principally with double-barrelled shot guns. They fled precipitately, however, at sight of the blue-coats, and as the country thereabouts is covered with a thick growth of pines, they succeeded generally in making good their escape. On the road the carrier of a rebel mail was overtaken. An inspection of the mail matter was forthwith instituted. The letters, for the most part, were of a private nature, and some of them were addressed to persons residing within the loyal States. Their cases will doubtless be attended to by the proper authorities in due season. One letter, however, attracted particular attention. It was signed by the veritable Gen. STUART, and was addressed to Col. JONES, who a few hours before had been taken prisoner, in response to an appeal of the inhabitants to be protected from the very cavalry force then in their midst. Gen. STUART, in the letter, promised the protection called for, and stated that he would be there on Sunday, the day the mail was captured. He was not there, however—at all events was not seen in that vicinity by our troops. He had laid a trap, as stated above, into which he expected the Yankee colonel would fall without hesitation, but in this he was fortunately mistaken. This portion of the command reached Urbanna Sunday evening, having captured a large number of horses and mules, and being followed by a motley group of contrabands of all ages and both sexes. Among the captures by this portion of the command, was a confederate agent, with $13,000 in Georgia and Missouri money.

The left wing of the command went in a northeasterly direction, and reached the road north of Urbanna Sunday evening. Here the picket of the enemy which was to annihilate the whole force was encountered. A detachment charged and drove this force in a northwesterly direction across the Dragon River, at Church's mill—the only bridge they had not destroyed. Our force felt most upon their reserves, strongly intrenched. The pursuing party having accomplished the object of their mission set fire to the bridge and slowly retired. They were not pursued. Monday morning the whole command was in front of Urbanna ready to cross the river. To protect this part of the movement, Lieut.-Commander MCGAW, of the Potomac flotilla, was present. He left Aquia Creek on Saturday evening with the following named vessels, and was at the rendezvous the very moment when ordered: *Tallacs*, (ferry boat,) *Sam*, *William W. Foster*, *Long Branch*, (light draft steamboats to transport the troops across the river,) and the gunboats *Yankee*, *Freeborn*, *Anacosta*, *Currituck*, *Primrose*, *Ella* and *Satellite*. Capt. MOFFAT, of the Ninety-fourth New-York Volunteers, with one hundred picked men, was also taken down, and Capt. J. C. PAINE, chief signal officer stationed at Aquia Creek. The gunboats were immediately put in readiness for action. Capt. MOFFAT's command was landed at Urbanna, and were at once deployed outside of the town as skirmishers. Capt. PAINE secured an eligible position just north of the town—the direction from which an attack was anticipated. A detachment of the Fifty-second New-York volunteers (engineers) speedily constructed a bridge across the mouth of Urbanna Creek and repaired a wharf on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, so that the boats could receive the troops on one side and land them on the other without difficulty. These arrangements perfected, the crossing was commenced at 6 o'clock Monday morning, but it was not until Tuesday morning that the whole of Col. KILPATRICK's command was landed on the opposite shore, a distance of six miles from the point of embarkation. Col. KILPATRICK immediately moved forward, and was met by a cavalry force which had been sent down from headquarters to welcome him and afford any assistance that might be necessary. Difficulty was anticipated at Reed's Ford, but the rebels doubtless repented of their threat to annihilate the command, and therefore did not attempt to interfere further.

Col. KILPATRICK has thus made the complete circuit of the most formidable army the rebels have in the field—destroying millions of dollars worth of property, in the shape of railroads and material; captured hundreds of horses and mules; brought away at least one thousand of the producing class of the South, and by his visit so demoralized those who remain behind, that even the rebels will not hereafter be willing to say that property mounted on two legs is the most desirable to be had. More than this, he has visited some benighted regions of the Confederacy, where the people believed that the Yankees were anything but civilized beings.

Among other articles captured was the flag of the Twelfth Virginia regiment.

While the wants of the soldiers were supplied on the road, the strictest orders were given to protect the rights of those not in arms against the Government. Horses and mules, and whatever the soldiers and horses required to eat, were taken, but in all other respects the citizens have no cause to complain. Indeed the citizens at several points, and especially in the largest village, Urbanna, expressed their gratification at the good conduct of the soldiers generally.

The country was almost entirely deserted of able-bodied men, and only the old and decrepid of the male sex were to be seen. These, as well as the women, believing the exaggerated reports of their own soldiery, believed that the Yankee troops never showed any mercy to any one in rebeldom, and therefore were filled with apprehension upon our approach, expecting, as they did, to be murdered. One family, consisting of a widow woman and three daughters, all highly cultivated, concealed themselves in the woods, and when found by an officer, it was with difficulty he could induce them to return to their house. They fully expected to be murdered, but afterward expressed much satisfaction at the conduct of the Union troops.

On Monday night one of our advanced pickets from Urbanna saw in the dim distance a force of some kind approaching. The picket made the usual challenge, but there was no response, and he fired. The object fired at continuing to advance, the picket fell back upon the reserve. On came the mysterious foe, and preparations were being made by the reserve for a severe contest, when one man with stronger eyesight than the rest, saw that the approaching force was composed of negroes. Sure enough, it proved that thirty or forty negroes were coming up in one gang. When asked why they did not halt after being fired upon, the leader said they thought the safest way was to rush in and give themselves up; they believed this to be the way soldiers surrendered in battle.

The immediate benefit of this raid, aside from the good effect upon our own men, is the capture of 200 horses and mules, forty wagons loaded with provisions, 1,000 contrabands, and the demoralization of the blacks in three or four counties—two of which have never been penetrated before by our troops—and undeceiving the inhabitants as to the real character of the Union soldiers.

To all appearances the residents of the counties passed through are better supplied with the necessaries of life than in any other portion of the State yet visited; economy in the consumption of food, however, is everywhere exercised to enable each land proprietor to supply the army agents with large quantities of food. To this end, by a special order from JEFF. DAVIS, the negro's ration has been reduced *one-third*, so that a field hand barely receives enough to sustain him. Regular rations, in fact, are no longer furnished the slaves. Twice a day a small piece of corn bread and a meat is dealt out to them, and at night a piece of corn bread alone.

That a force not exceeding nine hundred men could have passed from Gloucester Point across two rivers not fordable, in the presence, in fact, of much superior force, without having a man killed, is one of the remarkable events of this war.

GEN. ROSECRANS' DEPARTMENT

The Rebels All Massed Along Our Front.

A Skirmish on the Manchester Pike.

Heavy Reconnoissances and Brisk Fighting at Various Points.

MURFREESBORO, Wednesday, June 3.

Scouts who have thoroughly scoured the country on our left and in our rear, report having neither seen nor heard of any rebels.

A gentleman who is known here, and whose statements are regarded as reliable, has just reached our lines from Tullahoma.

This gentleman says there are not more than two regiments at that place, and that the enemy have thrown all their forces forward to Shelbyville Beech Grove and other points on our immediate front.

A mounted force of rebels advanced, this afternoon, and engaged our vedettes on the Manchester Pike road. The firing between them was very rapid, and lasted about an hour, when the rebels withdrew.

The casualties have not yet been reported.

MURFREESBORO, Thursday, June 4.

The rebels have been reconnoitering in our front. Yesterday, WHEELER appeared on the Manchester, and this morning on the Shelbyville Road. Brisk skirmishing has been kept up all day. The Second Indiana cavalry, on picket duty, was first attacked; and the Thirty-ninth Indiana, Col. HAZARDOUS, First brigade of Gen. DAVIS' division, was subsequently sent to their assistance.

The rebels were driven about a mile. Our loss was only one man killed and several wounded. The Fourth cavalry was engaged some time on the Middletown road. At the last, seven were killed and wounded.

Col. MCCOOK reports hearing heav

JUNE 1863

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Anticipated Arrival of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF EACH REGIMENT

A Commendatory Order by Major-Gen. Sickles and Letter from Gen. Scott.

The above regiments will arrive here this morning. The following is a brief history of the Thirty-seventh since its organization:

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS

Was organized in New-York City and mustered into the United States service under Col. John H. McCunn, on the 6th and 7th of June, 1861, to serve two years. It arrived in Washington on the 24th of June, 1861, and crossed into Virginia on the 21st of July, but did not participate in the first Bull Run battle. It remained around Alexandria, occupying itself in drilling and the acquirement of military discipline, till the Spring of 1862, when it started for the Peninsula, arriving there on the 21st of March. It went through the operations before Yorktown, serving under Col. S. B. Hayman, who succeeded Col. McCunn in command—*the brigade to which it belonged being commanded by Brig.-Gen. H. G. Berry.* It participated in the battle of Williamsburgh, May 5, 1862, losing an aggregate of 91 killed, wounded and missing. The regiment went through the various operations on the Peninsula, taking part in the battle of Fair Oaks, 31st of May, where it lost 84 killed and wounded and 2 missing. It participated in the battle of Glendale or Charles City Cross Roads, on the 30th of June, losing there nearly 70 enlisted men. At Malvern Hill the regiment was exposed to a heavy artillery fire, losing eight men wounded severely. The regiment joined Pope's army after coming from the Peninsula, and took part in the operations against the enemy on the 29th and 30th of August, being upon the extreme right of the army; its loss, however, was trifling, but three men wounded, although it was shelled frequently by the enemy's artillery.

The regiment was at Alexandria, Va., when the battle of Antietam took place, and shortly after marched to Edwards' Ferry. It accompanied the army on its movement in the Fall of 1862, toward Fredericksburgh, Va., arriving at Falmouth on the 20th of November, 1862. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862, losing 34 killed and wounded. Remained in Winter quarters near Falmouth, Va., until the army recrossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford, when it took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, on the 2d and 3d of May, 1863. Its loss in this engagement was very heavy, losing an aggregate of 22[illegible] killed, wounded and missing—many of the missing men being either killed or wounded. The regiment returned to its old camp on the 6th of May, having recrossed the river. Its term of service expires on the 7th of June, 1863.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS

Were mustered into the service of the United States between the 3d and 8th of June, 1861, leaving New-York for Washington on the 19th of the same month.

The regiment was organized and commanded by Col. J. H. Hobart Ward (now Brigadier-General) until his promotion; Addison Farnsworth as Lieutenant-Colonel, (since promoted for gallantry to the command of the Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers,) and James D. Potter as Major.

The regiment was engaged under Heintzelman at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, sustaining a very heavy loss, and being one of the two last regiments to leave the field. After that battle the regiment was brigaded under the command of Brigadier, now Maj.-Gen. John Sedgwick, until the 19th February, 1862, when Brigadier, now Maj.-Gen. Birney, assumed command of the brigade. They were among the first troops landed on the Peninsula, and participated in the siege and capture of Yorktown—their colors being the first to wave over Fort Magruder. Moving on to Williamsburgh, they were the first regiment sent to the assistance of Hooker, and received from Gen. Kearny the credit of having made the most desperate charge he ever witnessed. Here, too, their loss was heavy. They did not again meet the enemy in force until the battle of Fair Oaks. The position of their brigade on the afternoon of the 31st May prevented any more ground being gained by the rebels, while their attack and charge on the 1st day of June swept the rebels from the ground taken by them from Casey and Couch on the first day. They next took part in the battle of Peach Orchard, soon followed by Glendale. Then followed Malvern Hill, where they bore a conspicuous part. When the army left the Peninsula they were the first to report to Gen. Pope, and bear their part in the second battle of Bull Run, or Groveton, where Kearny's division were again victorious. Then, on Sept. 1, followed the battle of Chantilly, with its splendid success, dimmed by the sacrifice of the gallant and heroic Kearny. Next at Fredericksburgh, under Burnside, their colors were planted within the first line of rebel works, with a loss of 60 per cent. of the men engaged. Again, under Gen. Hooker, they crossed the Rappahannock, and on the 2d of May, 1863, when their division had pierced the enemy's centre and were driving the enemy rapidly before them, the defection of one corps of the army on their right, left them cut off from the rest. Their brigade was selected to make the night attack of the "Cedars" to restore the connection, which was completely successful; and the battle of Chancellorsville closes, as a regiment, a record unsurpassed, if not unequaled, in the history of this war. Their losses in action (not including those disabled by disease) have been 44 commissioned officers and nearly 700 enlisted men. The cost of raising and equipping them has been much less than that of any other leaving the State, and they are the only regiment that left the City without even a stand of colors.

GEN. SICKLES' ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, May 29, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81.

III. The Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers and the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, will move from their respective Camps on June 3, 1863, and proceed to the City of New-York, the place of their enrolment, where they will be mustered out of the service of the United States.

The departure of these regiments recalls their distinguished record in the army. Their conduct always elicited the emphatic commendation of the lamented Kearny, under whom they served in the Army of the Potomac, and in the Army of Virginia. In more recent campaigns Maj.-Gen. Birney commanding, has found frequent occasions to signalize their rapid and orderly marches, their order and steadiness in action, and their admirable discipline in camp. These results illustrate the high professional character of their officers, and especially of Brig.-Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, (formerly Colonel of the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers,) of Col. S. B. Hayman, Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers commanding brigade, and of Col. R. de Trobriand, commanding Thirty-eighth New-York.

To enumerate the battles in which these gallant regiments have borne a conspicuous part, is to recapitulate nearly all the combats in which the Army in Virginia has been engaged; among these may be mentioned: Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern, Manassas, Chantilly, (where Kearny fell) Fredericksburgh, the Wilderness and Chancellorsville.

Wherever valor and fidelity are passports to honor and hospitality, these twin regiments, on whose colors the Shamrock and the Stars are blended, will be heartily welcome. The Imperial City which sent them to the army, will know how to embrace and cherish her returning heroes. The Nation, never served by braver sons, will not be unmindful of the fame of the few who survive, nor of the memory of the many whose fall attests the devotion of these citizen soldiers to our sacred cause.

By command of Maj.-Gen. SICKLES.
(Signed) O. H. HART, A. A. G.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

MY DEAR GENERAL: The two regiments of New-York Volunteers, formed on the basis of the *Scott Life Guard*, all organized by you, have served in the field with great honor to my name; and what is better, great honor to our country. I am proud of them, and they are entitled to a nation's gratitude. I am sorry that I shall not be in the City to receive the salute of the Thirty-eighth intended for me, and to shake hands with my brother veterans of Mexico and their noble associates; but I am quite an invalid, and cannot make but two migrations a year between New-York and West Point. The promotion, and other honors, the sword and medal you achieved in the field, my dear General, though they have greatly delighted, have not at all surprised me. Hoping you may live long for the benefit of your country, I remain, very truly, yours, (Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S.—My kind regards to Col. Hayman, whom I greatly honor. W. S.

To Brig.-Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward.

Acting Brig.-Gen. T. Kilby Smith.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the great number of prominent officers bearing the name of Smith in the army of the Mississippi, it is not always easy to identify them in the reports of the various engagements in which they participate. Having several times during the war had occasion to allude to the above gallant officer, who has signalized himself at Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, Arkansas Post, the Expedition up the Sunflower River, and in all the attacks on Haines' Bluff and Vicksburgh, we desire to correct some errors quite common in regard to his name. In the report of the last attack on Vicksburgh where he commanded the Second brigade of Major-Gen. Blair's division, he is mentioned as T. Kirby Smith, and in other reports of other conflicts as T. J. Smith and J. K. Smith. It should be Thomas Kilby Smith, late Marshal of Ohio, of Cincinnati.

He was educated under the lamented Maj.-Gen. Mitchel in engineering and military tactics, and afterward became a lawyer and entered into practice at Cincinnati, till he was appointed to the General Post-office by President Pierce, and subsequently made Marshal of Ohio.

He was the founder of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Zouaves, (now greatly reduced by the various battles on the Mississippi,) which has served with Sherman in all his campaigns; and there is probably not a more skillful or deserving officer in the Western army than he. He is emphatically a fighting man, and, like every true officer, commands the warmest affection of the men and officers under him.

At Arkansas Post he commanded a division, and in all of the many bloody battles in which he has participated, he has been repeatedly and favorably gazetted (as the archives of the War Department will abundantly evidence) as having behaved always with great coolness and gallantry, and as fighting his regiment, brigade, or whatever body of troops he commanded, at its head. It is to such men we owe our victories, and through them must put down the rebellion. C.

New Iron-clad Vessels-of-War.

J. S. UNDERHILL, of New-York, has received a contract for building a new iron Monitor for the Government. It is to be a first-class vessel; the work to be executed in the most substantial manner, and with the utmost dispatch.

The proprietors of the iron works at Kaighn's Point, Philadelphia, have also contracted to build a vessel like the above.

These vessels will be 225 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth and 9 feet in depth. They will have one turret, in which will be placed two 11-inch guns, or perhaps two rifled guns, 200-pounders. The hull of the vessel is divided, so that in fact there are two distinct hulls, but fastened together so as to leave an opening of two feet between each hull. This space is to be used as a water tank, which, when in action, will be filled with water, and add doubly to the security of the vessel against torpedoes and infernal machines. By letting the water into the tank the vessel is also submerged, so that but very little of her deck is left out of the water.

Outside of the iron skin, which forms the outboard side of the hull proper, is the wood backing or cushion for the armor plates, which are four inches in thickness. The backing is four feet thick, running down even with the bilge of the vessel, and in the midship section and in the wake of the boilers and engines the backing is six feet thick; and, if by any possible means this could be penetrated, there are fourteen water-tight compartments in the tank, which would prevent any accident.

The wooden deck is to be fifteen inches thick, and is solid, having no beams and carlings, as in the old style of iron-clad batteries; and over the deck is put the armor, which is two inches in thickness; and it is not unlikely that a mortar-proof deck may be laid over all this. The deck has a crown of twenty-one inches, which is four times greater than that of the old iron-clads.

The vessels are to be furnished with two boilers and two independent engines, which work two screw propellers. Their speed will be about nine knots, and, having two screws, they will be handled with greater celerity than a vessel with one screw.

There is but one overhang in these new vessels, and that is the after one, which protects the propellers and rudder.

Salt Mine in the South.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just returned from a visit to the island of Petite Anse, the great salt El Dorado of our Southern States, which I have made by request of our brave and able statesman, Maj.-Gen. Banks. I have been to the mine to make a survey, an analysis and a report, for the use of our Government, of the deposit, its purity and situation.

The half of this wonder had "not been told me." The salt deposit, so far as yet found, is situated on the southerly side of the island, about 19 feet below the surface of the earth, and about *4½ feet below the bayou, or tide-water.* One of the best chemists in this City is now at work making the analysis, which will be ready, together with my report, in about ten days. I send you, per Capt. Couch, two small samples of the salt; the larger specimen, or *most opake formation*, is the salt as it exists regularly *in and throughout* the quarry; the *more transparent specimen is the natural formation in larger or smaller cubes, which seem to compose the whole of the more opake* or *general* specimen, as you will most readily ascertain by pulverizing the larger piece.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL HOTALING, No. 116 Camp-st.

Printing Paper from Europe.

From the Hamilton (C. W.) Times.

A copy of the New-York *Times* comes to us printed on Belgian paper, purchased in Europe at seven and a half cents, when an article of like quality was held by the paper monopolists of New-York at twenty-four cents per pound. The importation made by the *Times* was in self-defence, and its example will be generally imitated by the journals of large circulation, if the attempt of monopolists to still further put up prices is persisted in. We congratulate the *Times* on the success of its experiment.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....THURSDAY, June 4, 1863, One O'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of the Children's Aid Society for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of Fernando Wood and other property owners, to have Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Petition of property owners, to have sidewalks of Ninth-avenue flagged.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of S. T. Hope, to have lease of pier number Twenty-five East River canceled.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That Grove-street be repaved and repaired with cobble-stones, the same to be done forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That Barrow-street be repaved and repaired with cobble stones, the same to be done forthwith under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the vacant lots numbers fifty-seven, fifty-nine and sixty-one Leonard-street, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be reset *where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.*

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to remove the gate on the bulkhead of Pier number Thirty-six North River, immediately.

Which was adopted.

And directed to be submitted to the Board of Councilmen for action this evening.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the crosswalks in Perry-street, from Fourth-street to Waverley-place, be relaid immediately under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the carriage way in Perry-street, from Fourth-street to Waverley-place, be repaired under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the cobble-stone pavement in Division-street, from Chatham-square to Essex-street, and in Essex-street, from Divison to Houston streets, be put in proper repair forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to pay the salaries of the employes of the Counsel to the Corporation to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, from the appropriations of thirty thousand dollars made for the Law Department.

Which was on ayes and noes adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Hall, Long—14.

By the same—

Resolved, That sixty feet from Broadway, to and across the Ninth-avenue, be paved, and curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid at the intersection of Fifty-ninth-street and Sixtieth-street with the westerly side of Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, that the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to inform this Board, at its next meeting, under what authority he is acting in sweeping the streets of the City without contract, whether under the directions of the Commissioners of Health, or by virtue of the tenth section of the contract for cleaning streets made with Andrew J. Hackley, and dated February twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-[illegible] or otherwise; also [illegible] what dumping grounds he has deposited the manure which has been removed from the streets, and the date of the notice served upon Andrew J. Hackley and his sureties, what amounts of such manure have been sold either at public or private sale, and at what prices, and with whom the proceeds of such sales have been placed for safe keeping; also, the number of loads of street manure which he has now on hand.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—

Whereas, a resolution was passed by the Common Council, and was approved by the Mayor, December thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, donating to the Low Dutch Church a sum sufficient to pay an assessment on their property, used for burial purposes, but which failed to receive the votes necessary, in the opinion of the Comptroller, to warrant him in paying such donation; be it therefore

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred and one dollars and twelve cents be and the same is hereby donated to the Low Dutch Church, to pay an assessment on the twelve lots used for burial purposes, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas E. Smith, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the various Ward Committees of the Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund be and they are hereby directed to withdraw, in their respective Districts, all the tickets which have been issued by them to parties entitled to relief from such funds, and that such Committees reissue new tickets only to parties entitled to relief under the provisions of the ordinance creating the Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds Number Six.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Assistant Treasurers of the Volunteer Family Aid Fund be and they are hereby directed not to pay over any monies received by them under the ordinance creating the Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds number six, except upon new tickets issued by the various Ward Committees in pursuance of the provisions of the previous resolutions.

Whereupon Alderman Froment offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, that the Relief Committee of the several Wards be, and are hereby instructed, before allowing money to be drawn under the New Ordinance, to issue new tickets to all applicants for relief, and that the Assistant Treasurers of the several Districts be directed to pay no tickets unless made out in accordance with this resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee of the several Wards, before giving out tickets, under the new ordinance, for relief of soldiers' families, that they be and are hereby instructed to obtain from the applicant a certificate, as required by section nine of the ordinance, dated not more than six months anterior to the time the application is made, in case the Committees are satisfied of the impracticability of the applicants obtaining such a certificate then to require a letter of recent date and such other evidence that shall be satisfactory to the Committees until the necessary evidence can be obtained.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby instructed to furnish (as soon as practicable) to the Ward Committees the necessary books, blanks and tickets to carry out the objects of the above resolutions.

Alderman Masterson moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Hardy, Froment, Farley—5.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Church of St. Francis Xavier, number Forty-nine West Fifteenth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That John T. K. Judge be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Philip Short, Arthur Short and William Flanly to stand on Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, west side, with their hacks, on Sunday, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the northwest corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in front of numbers one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-eight and one hundred and thirty Franklin, and in front of numbers two, four, six and eight Varick streets be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have a pile-driving machine constructed, and that the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500) be and is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

By the President—

An invitation was received from the Union Home School, to attend their anniversary, to be held at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, June ten, at half-past seven.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from further consideration of a report from Board of Councilmen, in favor of paving East Broadway with Belgian pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to changing grade of Eighty-fifth-street and Sixty-sixth-street west to Tenth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the New-York Catholic Asylum Hospital one thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of opening One Hundred and Third-street, between Fifth-avenue and Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks at the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets and Second-avenue, and One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets and First-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of purchasing a new engine for Company number Forty-four.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report in favor of building a house for Engine Company number Forty-three.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring to build an extension to house of Engine Company number Thirty-five.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of procuring a temporary location for Hook and Ladder Company number Seventeen.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report in favor of donating the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report in favor of donating Henry Stollmeyer a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Mitchell moved to take from the table a resolution in favor of paying John Woods for fitting up and furnishing the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote and resolution from Board of Councilmen:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report concurring to dig out cellar, etc., of house of Engine Company number Nineteen.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. John H. Houghkirk, for the sum of ninety-three dollars, amount which would have been due John H. Houghkirk, deceased, for services as Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward for the month of May.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the German Dispensary of the City of New-York, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Resolutions, First, That the resolution passed by the Common Council, and approved by His Honor the Mayor, January eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, relating to and placing the Corporation Yards under the City Inspector's Department, be, and it is hereby repealed; and second, that the custody of the Corporation Yards be placed under the Street Department, and the ordinances heretofore adopted relative to said Corporation Yards are hereby amended as herein provided, and readopted accordingly.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen McCool, Hardy—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a steam fire engine for the use of Hose Company number Twenty-six similar to the one now in use by Engine Company number Eleven.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Boole, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hardy, Froment—2.

Petition from Board of Councilmen relative to increasing the pay of dockbuilders employed by the Corporation, with resolution that the pay of the dockbuilders employed by the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips, Department of the Street Commissioner, be and the same is hereby increased to two dollars per day.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lewis Hesse, foreman of Hose Company number One, for the sum of eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents, money expended by him in having necessary repairs done to said house, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Cornelius L. Purdy, for the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and forty-three cents, being the amount of excess of contract for building house of Hook and Ladder Company number Ten, take his receipt therefor, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Resolved, That Fifty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be curbed, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide, where not already curbed, guttered and flagged, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that a fire hydrant be placed at the corner of Seventy-second-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, *Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell,* Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for putting on a new roof, digging out and fitting up the cellar, and doing the other necessary repairs to house of Marion Hose Company number Four.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Froment—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contracts for building an extension of twenty-five feet in the rear, and to carry the same to the full height of their present house, and to fit up the cellar of the house of Engine (steamer) Company number Fifty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that crosswalk be laid on Second-avenue, from Forty-second to Seventy-ninth streets, where not already laid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new truck for Hook and Ladder Company number Four, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hook and Ladder Company number Twelve.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Campbell, to be in full for all damages sustained by him in the alteration of the grade of Ninth-avenue, said damage being upon property on the corner of said avenue and Forty-fourth-street.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of R. C. Wandell, President of the Board of Trustees of the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of said church, in the work of paving Eighth-avenue from Hudson-street to Forty-second-street with trap-block pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause an extension of twenty feet to be built to the house of Engine Company number Twelve, and also to cause the cellar to be floored and ceiled, and other necessary alterations which may be required for the comfort of the Company.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Smith for the sum of seventy-six dollars, for damage sustained by reason of his horse breaking through the pier at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Mitchell, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed in Tenth-avenue from the middle of the block, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, to Thirty-first-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Long—10.

Preamble, relative to enlarging the present City Hall, with resolution that a special committee of five be appointed, to inquire into and report upon the practicability of raising the present City Hall building to a height to correspond with the new Court-house, now in course of erection in the Park, thereby supplying the necessary rooms for the accommodation of the several Heads of Departments of the City Government, affording much greater facility for the transaction of the business of the public with the Corporation, and at the same time resulting advantageously, in a pecuniary point of view to the City, in the saving to the Treasury of the large amount now annually paid for offices, for the several Heads of Departments of the City Government.

Alderman Boole moved to strike out five in the first line, and insert in lieu thereof, a Committee of three of each Board.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Brown and John O'Brien in the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, the same being in full for loss of horse from Pier foot of Seventy-ninth-street, East River, and the consequent damage therefrom, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the vacant lots on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street to be fenced in, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a tender for Engine Company number Fifty-three, similar to the tender now in use by Engine Company number Forty-two.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, in Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide in Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington-avenue and Fourth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in amending resolution of Board of Aldermen, viz.: "That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the flagging in Twentieth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be repaired immediately, and the accompanying ordinance adopted, by adding thereto, after the words 'immediately,' the words 'where not already done.'"

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue A, be flagged a space four feet wide, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—12.

Resolution that a special committee of five members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating, in a suitable manner, the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expenses incident to such celebration.

Alderman Long moved to amend by striking out the word "five" and insert the word "[illegible]" in lieu thereof.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Froment—2.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the sunken lots [illegible] two hundred and fifteen West Forty-first-street be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lot number one hundred and ninety-eight Madison-street, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that all the low and sunken lots between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fifth streets and Fourth and Eighth avenues, be filled in to an extent sufficient to prevent the continuation of stagnant waters in said lots, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that all the sunken and low lots between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fifth streets and the Fourth and Lexington avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the carriage way of Eleventh-avenue, from Fortieth-street to Forty-eighth-street, be repaved forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, and the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-first-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Twelfth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed and guttered, also the curb and gutter-stones reset and the sidewalk flagged where necessary, four feet wide, in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets; also that Forty-ninth-street, between the Third and Sixth avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with report that Broadway, between Twenty-third and Eighty-ninth streets, be paved with the Belgian pavement, half the expense thereof to be borne by the property benefited, and half by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, the work to be done by the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer be constructed in Varick-street, between Houston and Clarkson streets, together with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer be built in Fifty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Orchard-street, between Delancey and Broome streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Grand-street, between Cannon and Lewis streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that two receiving basins and culverts be built in Twenty-third-street, four feet west of Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Hudson-street, from Hammersley-street to the southerly side of Clarkson-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Laight-street, from Hudson to Greenwich streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Thirty-eighth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, from the present termination of the sewer to a point near the Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

The Chairman pro tem here announced the Special Committee on raising the City Hall, Aldermen Boole, Henry and Ottiwell.

And the Special Committee on Celebrating the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, Aldermen Farley, Henry, Reed, Boole, Hall, Fox and Mitchell.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Mitchell moved to take from the table the veto message from His Honor the Mayor, of resolution permitting Lawrence Fitzgerald to keep a stand at Franklin Market.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution notwithstanding *the objections of his Honor the Mayor.*

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Froment—1.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Charles Ader to place a small sign on the lamp-post on the northeast corner of Liberty-street and Broadway.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to have Croton mains laid in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, without delay.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to J. C. Crossett, of number four hundred and fifty-five Second-avenue, to erect a stand on the sidewalk in front of his premises for the sale of fruit, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be given to Richard O'Grady to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises, at the corner of Madison and Pike streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Richard Hill to keep a fish-stand on the northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Patrick Malone to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of his store, number seventy-nine and eighty-one Ninth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that gas mains be laid in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Messrs. Allen & McLaren to deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises number two hundred and forty-eight Washington-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that Fifty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be repaired and repaved where necessary forthwith.

(In Board of Councilmen referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting that the Park Barracks have ceased to be occupied for the purposes for which they were originally erected, and are now used for the incarceration of citizens by the "Provost Guard," &c., with resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the said structure to be razed and removed from the public ground forthwith.

Alderman Froment moved to refer the paper to the Committee on Law.

Alderman Boole moved to amend to refer the same to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was accepted by Alderman Froment, and the same was carried.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the persons employed as visitors under the ordinance of the Common Council approved February twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to assist the families of the soldiers now at the seat of war, two dollars per day each, the same to be paid from the time the ordinance went into effect.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Preamble, with resolution that the salary of the Public Administrator be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from the appropriation for city contingencies (with veto of His Honor the Mayor.)

[By Board of Councilmen resolution adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.]

Which was concurred in on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Jeremiah, Froment—4.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved to suspend the regular order of business in order to take up papers in relation to leasing Reservoir-square to the American Institute, which were made the special order of business for a previous meeting and passed over without action.

Which was carried.

The petition of the Managers of the Institute having been read,

Alderman Boole then moved that the papers be laid over and be made the special order of business for the next meeting.

Alderman Farley moved, that a Committee of three be appointed to inquire and report at the next meeting the best site for a location for the institution.

Which was carried.

And the Chairman pro tem. announced as such Special Committee Aldermen Farley, Hardy and Ottiwell.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the Chairman pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, eighth instant, one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday, June 8. *Part II.*—(Short causes.) Nos. 2517, 3214, 3261, Casey vs. Babcock, 3204, 3095, 3622, 2815, 2067, 2414½, 2794, 3196, 3243, 2993, 3630, 3632, 3626, 3633, 3643, 3656, 3834, 3187. *Part III.*—Nos. 2183½, 1346, 530, 1491, 1722, 1663, 806, 500, 1142, 1983, 1613, 2308, 1466, 2243, 1435, 1103, 2659, 948, 875, 1612.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 262, 263, 264, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2133, 2487, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593. *Part II.*—Nos. 644, 2204, 2334, 1214, 954, 1496, 1780, 428, 332, 440, 1742, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 886, 391, 366, 367, 1307, 2143, 2146, 2152, 1073, 948, 1080, 1680, 1496, 860, 1786, 992. *Part II.*—Nos. 887, 284, 540, 1214, 1769, 1777, 1786, 2134, 2136, 2039, 335, 809, 1345, 830, 2142.

The Legal Tender Question—Opinion of Judge Ingraham—All the Justices Concurring.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

Louis H. Meyer vs. James J. Roosevelt.—*By the Court*—INGRAHAM, P. J.—It is difficult to conceive of a question that can be submitted to the adjudication of the Courts in a matter affecting property, that involves more momentary and important consequences than are connected with the proper decision as to the powers of Congress in making the Treasury notes of the Government a legal tender.

The interests of the country, and of individuals to an almost unlimited extent, are affected by it, and its importance is not lessened by the consideration that it involves the construction of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

Although this case was fully and ably argued before us by the learned counsel engaged therein, we do not deem it necessary for the disposition thereof to pass upon all of the questions so argued; and, unless absolutely necessary for the decision of the case before us, a particular examination of them at this time will not be required.

At the time when the contract which forms the subject-matter of this action was made, and at the time when it became due, there was no lawful money of the United States except gold or silver coin that could be used as a legal tender, and it cannot be pretended that any other could then be used for that purpose. Under such circumstances the contract had been made, had matured, and the rights of the creditor under it had become perfect. It was after this that Congress passed the Act of February 25, 1862, by which it was provided that the "Treasury notes authorized thereby "shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private within the United States except duties on imports and interest on the public debt."

The principle has been long since settled, that in construing the Constitution of the United States, no powers are to be assumed as possessed by the Government except those which were granted by the States, and that all other powers are reserved to the States.

These powers are either granted directly in the Constitution or are implied under that clause which authorizes the passage of "all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States," &c.

I think it cannot be doubted that this clause does not confer any powers which are not necessary for the carrying into effect the powers expressly conferred by the Constitution. The intent of the clause was not to confer any new powers, but to authorize the passage of laws "which shall be necessary to carry the powers granted thereby into execution."

Congress was authorized by this provision to pass all laws that should be necessary for this purpose, but beyond that authority, it had no force.

These laws, therefore, must be in relation to such powers, and if they are not for the purpose of carrying such powers into execution they are unauthorized. Unless they are necessary and proper for, or conducive to that purpose, they do not come within the limits of that section—unless the laws so passed aid in carrying out some expressly granted power, they cannot be sustained. It was said by Mr. Madison in regard to this clause, "that if it had been omitted, the Government would have possessed all the particular powers requisite as a means of executing the general powers conferred by unavoidable implication," showing that he understood the clause as conferring no greater powers than the Government would have possessed without it, and, therefore, that its operation was to be limited to such laws as were necessary to carry the granted powers into execution.

In Martin vs. Hunter (1 Wheat, 304) it was said "that the Government of the United States could claim no powers which are not granted by the Constitution, and the powers actually granted must be such as are expressly given, or given by necessary implication." The words are to be taken in their natural and obvious sense, and not in a sense unreasonably restricted or enlarged. And in McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland, (4 Wheat., 316,) if the end be legitimate and within the scope of the Constitution, all the means which are appropriate and plainly adapted to that end, and not prohibited, may be constitutionally adopted.

The means thus to be used must be such as are connected with, and have a relation to the end to be attained, or, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, "which are in fact conducive to the exercise of a power expressly granted by the Constitution." I shall take it for granted, in the further examination of this case, that Congress has power to issue paper money.

The discussions in the Convention, and the subsequent discussions and decisions upon the power of Congress to locate a bank seem to concede this power. (See Craig vs. State of Missouri, 4 Peters, 410; Briscoe vs. Bank of Kentucky, 11 Peter's Rep., 257; Thorndike vs. United States, 2 Mason, p. 1.)

If Congress has the power to issue such paper as money, it follows that the same would be lawful money of the United States. It is made payable for all debts due the United States, and by the act it is declared to be lawful money of the United States. The exception as to receiving it for duties may rest on an entirely different basis. The amount of duties to be paid on the importation of goods is not a debt, but is a payment for the privilege of introducing goods into the United States. Congress having the power to fix the amount of duties, has also the right to say in what such duties shall be payable, and the provision that duties shall be paid in gold is not a provision for paying a debt in gold, but one fixing the mode in which duties are to be collected.

The question then arises whether Congress has the power to declare such paper money to be a legal tender.

The tenth section of the first article of the Constitution left to the States the power to regulate the law of tender, subject only to the restriction that they should make such tender to consist only of gold and silver coin.

Under those provisions the State could say what coins should or should not be used for such purpose. The States were bound by the restriction in the Federal Constitution to use gold and silver coin as the medium of payment, and they were to take the coin so used at the value fixed by Congress; but further than that, the Constitution gave to Congress no express power to interfere.

Notwithstanding this, it appears from the acts of Congress, beginning with the Act of 1793, and afterward on various occasions, that Congress has by statute declared what foreign coins should or should not be used for such a purpose. It is also to be observed that in this State no act has at any time been passed by the Legislature of the State since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, declaring what should constitute a legal tender.

Still I suppose the power to legislate on this subject within the restriction in the Constitution of the United States remains with the States. If the Legislature should pass a law on the subject, they have the power to allow other foreign coins than those specially defined by Congress to be used for such a purpose at the value fixed by Congress thereon, but they could not declare these notes of the Government of the United States to be a legal tender for debts. Any such provision would be a violation of the constitutional provision above referred to. It is difficult to adopt the conclusion that the framers of the Constitution intended that Congress should have

authority to provide that a tender might be made in any other money than the Constitution of the United States permitted the States to designate by law for that purpose. On the contrary, the presumption from this restriction on the legislation of the States is that it was intended to make coin and nothing else the medium to be used for a legal tender in payment of debts. Any other would lead to the strange anomaly, that while the States provide by law that nothing but gold and silver should be legal tender for debts, Congress could pass a law providing a substitute for coin, which, if the State Directed should be so received, their legislation would be void, as directly violating the Constitution of the United States.

Nor do I see that there is any necessity consequent between compelling individuals to receive the notes of the United States in payment of debts due them, with the issue of them by the Government for the payment of the debts of the Government. Congress has the power to adopt such measures as may be necessary to pay the debts incurred in any manner for the Government, but it by no means follows that to give such notes a higher value, they may compel individuals to receive them in exchange for property or debts due them, without their consent.

The same argument would allow Congress to take from the banks or from individuals the coin necessary to pay the interest on the public debt, and to repay therefor the notes issued by the Government. It is just as necessary to maintain the credit of the Government that the interest should be paid in coin, as it is to give credit to the notes issued by the Government by compelling individuals to receive them in payment of debts.

This question seems to have been a subject of discussion in the Convention that formed the Constitution. As originally reported, the clause giving the power to coin money contained the words, "and emit bills on the credit of the United States."

A motion was made to strike out these words, and it was opposed by others, as possibly necessary in some emergencies.

Mr. Madison suggested that it would be sufficient to prohibit making them a legal tender. The striking out was urged both to prevent their being made a legal tender and to remove the possibility of an issue of paper money by the Government.

The words were stricken out by a vote of nine States to two. If the arguments of the members of the Convention were entitled to weight in the decision of this question, it would seem to establish that the intent was not to confer such a power on the Government. (Madison's Papers, 2d vol. p. 1,344.)

This idea was also fully stated by Mr. Webster when he said: "Most unquestionably there is, and there can be no legal tender in this country under the authority of this Government or any other, but gold and silver. This is a constitutional principle, perfectly plain and of the very highest importance. The States are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, and although no such express prohibition is applied to Congress, yet as Congress has no power granted to it but to coin money and to regulate the value of foreign coins it clearly has no power to substitute paper, or anything else, for coin, as a tender in payment of debts and to discharge contracts."

The constitutional tender is the thing to be preserved, and it ought to be preserved sacredly under all circumstances. (4 vol. Webster's Works, p. 271.) And again he says I am of the opinion then, that gold and silver at rates fixed by Congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this. (4 vol. Webster's Works, p. 280.)

It was argued on the part of the plaintiff that the section which confers authority on the Government of the United States to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, was sufficiently comprehensive to include the power to make paper money a legal tender. I am not able to adopt that conclusion. The coining of money has never been construed to including the issue of a paper currency. Coin and coinage are understood to be the stamping of pieces of a certain way or in a certain form, but it has applied to any other material, and to regulate its value merely applies to the fixing the rates of that which has been so coined, whether it be domestic or foreign coin. I can see no connection between the right and power to coin money and regulate its value, and the power to compel persons to take paper money as discharge of a contract, and there is no ground upon which the act of Congress can be sustained in connection with this power.

It has been suggested that this power might be exercised under the power to raise armies, to be carried to in time of war for the support of the army and navy and the protection of the country against invasion. But there is nothing under this head giving any more authority than for the support of the Government under any other department.

If the Government in time of war needed individual property and took possession of it by force, the owner would be entitled to full compensation therefor from the Government. But for such a purpose the Government could no more transfer the property of one man to another for less than its value, than they could do so to provide means for carrying on public works or paying the ordinary expenses of Government.

There may be another view, however, of this question which, if applied to contracts made after the passage of the law, might make these bills a proper medium of payment. The act declares them to be lawful money of the United States, and as such they might be used in the payment of debts which were payable in such lawful money, and probably in all debts contracted after the passage of the act in the absence of any statutory provision of the State prescribing what should be a legal tender for debts. I do not deem it necessary, however, to decide upon this question in the present action, as there are other reasons which relieve me from the further examination of this branch of the case.

Conceding that Congress has power to pass a law making paper money a legal tender, is this statute retrospective in its operation?

It is a settled principle in the construction of statutes not to give them such an interpretation as will make them retrospective, unless the act declares that it shall have such an effect, or it is so worded that it can have no meaning unless it is so applied.

The provision of this statute would be satisfied by holding it to be simply prospective in its operation. Upon contracts made after its passage, less injustice would be done by enforcing its provisions. They were known when such contracts were made, and we may conclude that they were made in reference to the statute. But to apply them to contracts made previous to its passage might work great injustice, and should require in the absence of a clear expression of the intent of the Legislature a construction adopted. A reference to the present condition of the currency will show at once such injustice. Contracts which were made when gold and silver were the only legal means of paying debts, would, under application of these provisions, be payable in a currency much less valuable in the market, and in many instances, especially of contracts made abroad, would result in serious loss, if not ruin.

In this State there have been repeated decisions that acts of a Legislature should be construed as only operating prospectively, unless they clearly show that a contrary interpretation should be given them.

In Dash vs. Van Kleeck, 7 John. Rep., 477, 503, Ch. J. Kent says: "It is a principle in the English Common Law, as ancient as the law itself, that a statute even of its omnipotent Parliament is not to have a retrospective effect. This was the doctrine as laid down by Bracton and Coke, and in Gilmore vs. Shuter, (2 Mod., 310,) it received a solemn recognition in the Court of King's Bench.

Various cases are cited by the Chief Justice in that case, and, among others, the case of Calder vs. Bull, (3 Dallas, 388,) in which the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States speak in strong disapprobation of all laws operating retrospectively, and that of Ogden vs. Blackledge, (2 Cranch, 272,) where they considered it plain that no statute could act retrospect so as to take away a vested right.

In Quackenbush vs. Danks, (1 Denio, 128, 130,) Bronson, C. J., says when laws are made to act upon past transactions, they cannot fail to work injustice.

And again, it is a well-established rule that a statute shall not be construed so as to give it a retrospect beyond the time of its commencement, and many cases are cited in the books where general words as comprehensive as those under consideration have been restricted in their influence so as not to reach past transactions.

In Kunder vs. Kehnes (3 Hill, 317,) the same rule is recognized as follows: "I admit the value of the rule that general words in a statute which may be satisfied by being allowed to operate on contracts made subsequent to its passage, should, in their application be limited to the latter."

And in a later case, that of Palmer vs. Conely (4 Denio, 374,) it is said to be a doctrine familiar upon general principles of law, that no statute shall be construed to have a retrospective operation without express words to that effect, either by an enumeration of the cases in which the act is to have such retrospective operation, or by words which can have no meaning unless such a construction is adopted. This latter case was affirmed in Court of Appeals, (3 Comst. p. 165.) These cases from our own Courts fully establish the position that a statute must not be construed so as to be retrospective in its operation, if it will bear any other interpretation. (See also Whitman vs. Hapgood, 10 Mass., 437; Medford vs. Learned, 16 Mass., 215.)

There is nothing in this Act of Congress making it retrospective. The precedence of the law will be fully carried out by confining its operation to contracts made after the passage of the law, if it should be held that such a power is possessed by Congress to make paper money under any circumstances a legal tender for the payment of debts, or if these bills, being made lawful money of the United States, become thereby the medium of payment of indebtedness created after the passage of the statute.

As the contract in this case was made, and the payment under it matured before the passage of the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, the suit is not affected by the provisions of that statute. The order, therefore, was not sufficient, and the defendant is entitled to judgment.

Murder on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The case of John M. Griffin and Thomas Lees, indicted for murder at sea by poisoning Capt. Bunce, on board the bark *Estes Williams*, was brought on this morning.

The District-Attorney, Mr. E. D. Smith, stated to the Court that he desired to enter a nolle prosequi as against Lees.

Mr. Edwin James, who appeared for Lees, objected to this course of proceeding, and desired to have a verdict of not guilty in favor of his client.

A jury was accordingly impanelled, and a formal verdict of not guilty was rendered against him by them.

The District-Attorney then moved on the trial of Griffin; a jury was impanelled, and the case was opened to the jury by Mr. Andrews, the Assistant District-Attorney. Mr. Howe appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Starbuck was the first witness called. He proved that the *Estes Williams* was an American vessel, and sailed from here to Havana in July last.

George Merriman, one of the crew of the bark, testified that he joined her the July last; her Captain was named Collin; the first mate was named Burke; Griffin was second mate, and Lees third mate; she went from here to Havana, where she discharged her cargo; the Captain remained on board till he was taken sick, and left the vessel; the mate also left, and Griffin was made mate in his place; a seaman was made second mate; the vessel remained at Havana about a month and a half; she got a new Captain there—Capt. Hood—and went to Cape Francois, near Remedios; four days' sail; this is an open bay on the coast; Capt. Hood went ashore sick; and that was the last we saw of him; about a week and a half after that, a brig came near us; we hailed them and asked how the Captain was; they answered in Griffin's presence that he had died the Friday before of black vomit; Griffin went ashore after that and stayed a day; we then began to take in a cargo of logwood, &c.; a day or two after that Capt. Bunce came on board as Captain; it was about three weeks after Hood went ashore; he remained on board three or four days; when he came on board he was well and healthy; the second day he was taken sick; he lay two days sick on board, and then went ashore; I never saw him afterwards; when the brig came, and it was said that Hood was dead, Griffin said, "Just what I want;" Griffin took charge of the vessel after Hood left, till Bunce came; about a week after Capt. Bunce left, Capt. Williams came and took charge; the day he came on board, Lees brought me two vials; one had white vitriol in it, and one had blue vitriol; I threw them overboard; the white one was full; the blue one had about one-third out of it; the vials were small-sized, say three inches long and about seven-eighths or an inch around them.

Cross-examined.—The black vomit was not an epidemic at Remedios when Bunce died; there was yellow fever at Havana; Bunce threw up; that is all I saw; Lees, the steward, took care of him and others; I never spoke to him but once, to ask him for medicine; Lees and Griffin had access to the medicine-chest; it was in the room, and they all could go there; I never saw Lees before I went on that ship; Griffin was a good sailor.

Redirect.—After Capt. Bunce left the vessel Griffin had a talk with the crew; I did not hear him, but heard somebody what he said.

This evidence was concluded by the Court.

Henry Ansell sworn, testified he resided at Remedios and had lived there two and a half years, and saw Capt. Bunce at Remedios; saw him when he came up from the vessel, and repeatedly afterwards, and saw him dead; he was buried in the cemetery; his body was afterwards taken up and placed in a tomb and was afterwards opened in presence of witness and Dr. Hilland, who took out part of the body and put it in alcohol in a glass jar which was sealed up in the Consul's office with his seal, which the witness identified as his before the Court; it was packed in a box which was given to Dr. Hilland.

Dr. Hilland testified to his opening the body and taking out the viscera, and putting them into the jar and packing as described by the last witness, together with a sample of the alcohol used, and of some chloride of soda, a little of which fell upon the organs in taking them out. He stated that he was applied to by Capt. Stevens, of the *Eminia*, and the Consul, to make the investigation, but he advised that the viscera should be sent home for investigation. He described the appearance of the body though it was somewhat decomposed, and gave it as his opinion that the man did not die of yellow fever, though he would not swear that he did not. He proved, also, the delivery of the box on board the steamer *Eagle*.

The Captain of the *Eagle*, one of the Marshal's officers and an assistant of the District-Attorney of Massachusetts, proved the receipt of the box and its delivery to Dr. Jackson for analysation.

Dr. Jackson testified to the analysation. All his tests showed the presence of copper and nothing else. He obtained from the stomach and intestines one grain and thirty-two hundreds of sulphate of copper, and from the liver six-tenths of a grain, making the whole amount 2-100 grains of sulphate of copper, which is blue vitriol. All the organs yielded copper, and no other poisonous substance. He analyzed also the alcohol and the chloride of soda which were sent on and found no copper.

He also described the symptoms attendant upon poisoning with blue vitriol.

The case is still on.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Schooner Bella and Cargo.—This vessel was captured off the coast of Georgia by the gunboat Potomac, on Feb. 22, 1863. The vessel being unseaworthy, was after a survey, delivered over to the use of the Government at Port Royal, at a valuation of $600. No one intervened in the suit commenced to condemn her. She had on board when captured a certificate of British Registry, dated at Nassau, May 5, 1862; a shipping agreement between the master and crew, dated Feb. 6, 1862, for a voyage from Nassau to Port Royal and back; a clearance from Nassau for Port Royal, and an agreement signed by the master at Nassau, on Feb. 6, 1863, stating the terms on which he was to navigate the vessel on the voyage for the purpose of running the blockade, the payment to be made to him in specie and Confederate money on his arrival at a port in the Confederate States, and a further agreement made him on his safe arrival at Nassau on his return trip.

The master himself testified also to this agreement, and to his knowledge of the blockade, and it was shown that the port into which he tried to enter was blockaded.

Held by the Court—That the proofs leave no room for doubt or comment in the case, that the voyage was deliberately put on foot and attempted to be executed for the purpose of violating the blockade.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture against vessel and cargo.

The United States vs. The Steamer Nicholas First and Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the Victoria, on March 21, 1863, off Little River, N. C., about a mile from the shore. No one appeared in the suit for either vessel or cargo.

The only papers found on board at the time of capture were a certificate of British registry, dated at Dublin, April 22, 1856, with an indorsement upon it from the Registrar at Nassau, stating that John Dennis had been, on March 11, 1863, appointed Master; a copy of a manifest of the cargo, without date or signature, or note of its departure or destination. The vessel was loaded mostly with powder and military stores.

The master, mate and teamsters were examined as witnesses. Their testimony showed that the vessel was laden in Liverpool, and departed thence in November last to Nassau and the Confederate States, and back to Nassau. She was bound to Charleston or any other port where she could get in, and had made two or three attempts to enter Charleston, but without success. The master denied the clearance of the vessel. There were no bills of lading.

Held by the Court—That the testimony of the witnesses is surprisingly ingenuous and distinct, and no room for doubt remains that the voyage was commenced and prosecuted with the capture with a fixed design to violate the blockade.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

The United States vs. The Steamer Grande City and Cargo.—This vessel was captured at sea about fifty miles east of Charleston, by the gunboat Tioga, on March 22, 1863. No one intervened in the suit for either vessel or cargo.

The papers on board the vessel were a certificate of British registry, dated Dec. 24, 1862, at London; shipping bills, dated Glasgow, Dec. 29, 1862, for Nassau; a bill of health given at Puncher for Nassau, in January, 1863; a clearance of the vessel at Nassau on March 20, 1863, for St. Johns, N. B.; a clearance of the vessel with a cargo of cotton from Wilmington, N. C., on March 19, 1863, for a voyage to Nassau; and a shipping agreement executed at Nassau, Feb. 19, 1863, for a voyage from Nassau to St. Johns, N. B., and back.

The master, cook and steward were examined as witnesses. The master testified that the vessel was built in the Clyde, in December last, and was called *The City of Dundee* till the voyage was begun, when her name was changed to *The Grande City*. The vessel left Glasgow in December, 1862. Her voyage was to be a round one, ending in any port of the United Kingdom. She touched at the Isle of Man, Cork, Queenstown and St. Thomas, whence she went to Nassau, where she discharged part of her cargo and cleared for St. Johns, N. B. The witness repeatedly refused to testify to what place the vessel was thence bound, but finally testified that "he was bound to run the blockade into some Confederate port, wherever he could get in, and if he could not get in to go elsewhere." He further testified that he ran into Wilmington, running the blockade, though fired at; discharged her cargo and took on board a cargo of cotton which she took to Nassau, where she discharged and took on board the cargo she had when captured. Various papers of the ship were burned during the chase by his orders.

Held by the Court, That the evidence very clearly establishes the guilt of the voyage. The destruction of her papers, her having violated the blockade on the preceding voyage, and her plain purpose and attempt to carry out this one by violating the blockade, amount to complete proof of the criminality of the enterprise she was engaged in.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

Action for a Divorce for Cruel Treatment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monell.

Sarah Fairbanks vs. Jonathan Fairbanks.—The plaintiff brings this action for a divorce from bed and board on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The marriage between plaintiff and defendant took place in 1848, and one child, a son, is the issue of the marriage.

It is alleged that shortly after the marriage the defendant commenced a systematic course of cruelty towards the plaintiff, wholly unendurable. It is alleged that on one occasion, having gone out to visit a sick friend, defendant waited her return, knocked her down and choked her. That this treatment has continued with little or no cessation for thirty-five or thirty-six years, and that on one occasion plaintiff was so sick that she could scarcely hold up her head.

The defendant's sister, who was the principal witness in his behalf, swore that, for all she knew, defendant had always treated his wife nicely, and only on two occasions had heard any complaint of her having been pinched her.

The trial was concluded to-day, and the decision of the Court reserved.

Action of Replevin—Coal Oil the Cause of the Controversy.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Monell.

The Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Wm. Gross.—This action is brought by the plaintiffs, in their capacity as common carriers, to recover a quantity of coal oil, in which they allege a qualified property. The complaint alleges that prior to June 1, 1862, they had in their possession a quantity of coal oil, which they had brought for hire to this City.

That on or about the first day of June one George Bakeman, otherwise called George Mayer, feloniously took and carried away from plaintiff's possession eight barrels of the said oil, and fraudulently and feloniously pretended to sell the article to defendant, who purchased and received the same, knowing that they had been stolen, and that defendant converted the same to his own use, and refused, on demand, to deliver the same to plaintiffs.

Plaintiffs further allege that the oil was the property of R. L. Carter & Co., who, on demanding the delivery of the oil or the value thereof from the plaintiffs, received the value thereof from the plaintiffs, $156, and thereby the plaintiffs became vested with the title in said oil, and now claim in their own name the right to recover the value of the article from defendant.

The defendant admits that the purchase was made from Bakeman, but denies guilty knowledge of his having stolen the articles; and, further, that the articles were of little or no value, being, as alleged, worth only $25. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $56, and as damages for detention $3.

T. M. Nesin for plaintiff; J. S. Bryan for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Barnard, Leonard and Clerke.

Wilson vs. Holden.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event. Opinion by LEONARD.

Wright vs. Miller et al vs. Miller et al.—Judgment on foreclosure sale, to which Ford was a party, is a bar to this action. New trial ordered; costs to abide event, on the ground that there was a mistrial. Opinion by SUTHERLAND.

Rankin vs. Jacobs, implaeded.—Order reversed, without costs to either party. Opinion by SUTHERLAND.

Watson vs. Barker.—Hearing suspended until the judge at Circuit furnishes the findings of fact. Opinion by SUTHERLAND.

Renard, et al. vs. Gregdon, et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by BARNARD; SUTHERLAND dissent.

Vanhoit vs. Powers.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by SUTHERLAND.

Justice SUTHERLAND announced that in consequence of the illness of one of the Judges, a large number of the cases were still undetermined, but would probably be decided next Monday; to which day the Court adjourned.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Samuels et al vs. Jones.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Brown et al vs. New-York Central Railroad Company.—Allowance of $250 to plaintiffs.

Empire et al vs. Gregdon et al.—Allowance of $75 to defendants.

Before Justice Mullin.

In the Matter of the Application of Rich and Fowler.—Order granted.

White vs. Lynch, &c.—Motion denied, with $3 costs.

Lobdale, &c. vs. Criswell, &c.—Motion for allowance denied. Report of Referee set aside, &c.

Drury vs. Russel.—Motion denied, without costs.

Centinelli, &c. vs. Toner and others.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Westbrook vs. Jay.—Motion granted, without costs: defendant to have 20 days to answer, from this date.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the Matter of Petition of Edward Collins et al. for Release on Habeas Corpus.—The writ must be discharged, and the petition or recruit remanded.

Taylor vs. Jordan.—Motion granted, unless the defendant in three days appears and answers the questions marked "Yes."

Pickards et al. vs. Hitchcock.—Motion denied.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Doty vs. Morehouse.—Judgment for plaintiff on the matter with costs, defendant to have leave to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs. See opinion.

Farrington vs. Stetson.—Same decision.

Romeny et al. vs. Chatterell.—Judgment for plaintiff. Findings and judgment to be settled. See opinion.

Mandell et al. vs. Stewart et al.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Van Eaton vs. Steers; Siefert vs. Mark; Pennington vs. Hall.—Orders granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Kruse vs. Kruse.—Motion granted as asked for in notice. Counsel fee of $50 allowed.

Conroy vs. Conroy et al.—Judgment for sale, and references to ascertain incumbrances. Findings with Special Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 4, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	108	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	122
5,000 do	108	200	do	121⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20	106	100	do	121⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s 1-97, C.	94⅞	100	do	121⅞
10,000 do	94⅞	100	do	121⅞
2,000 Ill. War Loan	97⅞	200	do	121⅞
2,000 M.C. State 6s	89⅞	1300	Erie Railway	56
5,000 Mo. State 6s	89⅞	200	do	56⅞
2,000 do	89⅞	200	do	b10 56⅞
10,000 Ohio & Miss. R.C	91⅞	100	do	56⅞
1,000 do	b10 89	100	do	56⅞
1,000 do	89⅞	200	do	56
10,000 do	89	200	do	56
5,000 Er. 2d M. Bs.	82⅞	100	do	55⅞
2,000 do	113⅞	200	do	b30 55⅞
2,000 E. Ext. M. Bs.	90	100	do	55⅞
1,000 Har. R. 2d M.	102⅞	100	Erie R. Pref.	86
5,000 do	102⅞	150	do	86⅞
2,000 Hud. R. 2d M. Pr	94	200	Har. Railroad	101
3,000 Ill. C. R. Bs.	90	100	do	b30 102
8,000 Mich. S. & N. I.	107	1300	do	102
1,000 Chic. & R. I. R. Bs.	113	600	do	b30 102
1,000 T., Pt. W. & Ch. 1st	106	50	Harlem R. Pref.	108
5 Bank of St. of N. Y.	102	200	do	b. 10 108⅞
5 Bank Of Commerce	105	700	Reading R.	108⅞
50 do	104⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	117
48 Park Bank	125	50	do	117⅞
1,000 Amer. Gold	146⅞	200	do	117⅞
10,000 do	146	50	do	b30 118⅞
200 Canton Co.	42	200	M. S. & N. I.	77
100 do	42⅞	200	do	b30 77⅞
100 do	42⅞	200	do	b30 77⅞
200 do	b30 42	200	do	b30 77⅞
200 do	b30 42	200	do	b30 77⅞
200 Penn. Coal Co.	138	450	do	77⅞
20 do	137	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	118
150 Cumb. Coal Prefd.	21⅞	200	do	118⅞
100 do	27⅞	100	do	b30 118⅞
250 do	27	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scr.	109⅞
100 Quicksilv. Min. Co	b30 44⅞	1000	Clev. & P. R.	93
200 do	44⅞	1200	do	91⅞
200 Amer. Coal Co.	44	200	do	91⅞
50 Com. Ass. F. Co.	44	400	do	b30 91⅞
100 do	b10 43	200	do	91⅞
18 Nat. Trust Co.	218	200	Cal. & Chi. R.	102
50 Pacific R. S. Co.	184⅞	200	do	102⅞
100 Hudson Riv. R.	b30 122⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	111
100 do	122⅞	100	do	111
50 do	b10 122⅞	800	do	111⅞
100 Alton & T. H.	48	100	do	111⅞
100 Chi. R. & R.	70⅞	50	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	49
400 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	93	150	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	74⅞
100 Illinois Cent. R.	113			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	108	450	Erie R. Pref.	56
5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	108⅞	200	Harlem R.	120
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1-97, C.	94⅞	100	do	120⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1-97, C.	94⅞	200	do	120⅞
20,000 E. Ex. M. Bs.	92⅞	200	do	120⅞
5,000 Hud. R. 2d M.	92	100	do	120⅞
25,000 Chic. & Mis. R.C.	91⅞	18	Harlem R. Pref.	108⅞
5,000 Cal. & Or. 1st M.	102⅞	100	Reading R.	108⅞
1,000 Hud. R. 2d M.	122	100	do	108⅞
25,000 do	122⅞	400	Clev. & Tol. Scrip	111⅞
800 do	122	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	72
500 Erie Railway	57	50	do	b10 72
150 do	b10 57	200	do	72
200 do	57⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	23
200 do	57⅞	50	do	23⅞
200 do	57⅞	50	do	24
100 do	b10 57⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	76
100 do	57⅞	50	Alt. & Ter. H. R.	47
100 do	57⅞	50	Alt. & Ter. H. R.	47
100 do	57⅞	100	do	46⅞
100 do	57⅞	100	do	46⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$50 Quicksilv. M. Co.	44⅞	100	Erie R. Pref.	56⅞
200 N. Y. Cent. R.	122⅞	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	78⅞
200 do	122⅞	150	do	78⅞
100 do	122⅞	200	do	78⅞
100 do	122⅞	100	do	b10 78⅞
100 Erie Railway	56⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	118
200 do	56⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scr.	109⅞
200 do	56⅞	600	Clev. & P. R.	92⅞
100 do	56⅞	200	do	92⅞
100 do	56⅞	100	do	92⅞
200 do	56⅞	100	do	92⅞
200 do	56⅞	200	Pa. F. W. & C.	76
100 do	56⅞	100	do	76
100 do	56⅞	100	Cal. & Chi. R.	102⅞
100 do	b30 56⅞	100	do	102⅞

THURSDAY, June 4—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin fell off ⅛@1 ⅌ cent. to-day; sales at 146@146½ ⅌ cent. The rates of Exchange for Saturday's mail are also ⅛@1 ⅌ cent. easier; Bankers, 160@160½, and Merchants, 159½@159¾ on England.

The supply of Money to the Brokers is easier to-day at 6@7 ⅌ cent., and this turn in the market has influenced more liberal orders to buy the speculative Stocks, which, taking Erie as the standard, are 2 ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday afternoon or early this morning. The general Share market at the Second Board this afternoon was quite buoyant, and the buyers were among the strongest firms of the Street, particularly on the New-York Roads. The advance on Harlem from par, the lowest Street sales this morning, was 6 ⅌ cent.; on Erie, 2@2½ ⅌ cent.; on Michigan Southern, 1½ ⅌ cent., and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 2@2½ ⅌ cent. There was a further rise in the Government 6 ⅌ Cents of 1881, to 108½ ⅌ cent., at which the Stock was marked at the close of the Afternoon Board. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	146¾	146½	Harlem Pref.	109	111
U. S. 6s, 1881	108	108½	Mich. Central	117⅞	118¾
N. Y. Central	122⅞	122⅞	Mich. Southern	73⅞	75
Erie	55¾	57¾	Mich. Guaranti'd	116⅞	117
Erie Preferred	86	86	Illinois Central	112⅞	113
Hudson	122⅞	124¾	Pittsburgh	91⅞	93
Reading	108	108⅞	Fort Wayne	74⅞	76
Pacific Mail x d.	102¾	103	Rock Island	101⅞	102⅞
Marion	100	100	Northwest	31⅞	32
Canton	42	42	Galena	96¾	98⅞
Cumberland	26⅞	27⅞	Pacific	111⅞	111⅞

The conversions of United States Currency into the New Loan, to-day, amount to $1,850,400, of which $869,750 was paid into the Treasury Office direct, and $980,650 through the Loan Agencies.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Receipts, $2,194,691, including for Customs, $147,000; Payments, $1,220,727; Balance, $21,945,762.

The following additional railway traffic returns for the month of May have been received. The gain on the same month last season, it will be noticed, is quite general:

	May, 1863.	May, 1862.
Michigan Southern	$252,081	$209,626
Galena	166,157	158,194
Toledo	105,250	76,151
Rock Island	144,507	98,172

The Michigan Southern Company gain altogether since the 1st of March, (the beginning of their fiscal year,) $254,000 on the traffic of the quarter.

Mr. WILLIAM G. WARD, junior member of the old Stock Exchange firm of JOHN WARD & Co., was to-day unanimously admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday last, June 1. The profits of the past year were reported $348,511. To these were added $131,489 from the previous surplus or "rest" of the Bank to make $480,000 dividends for the year, or 4 ⅌ cent. semi-annually. The surplus or "rest" is still $700,000, or about 11 ⅌ cent. on the capital. The general statement of the bank is as follows:

Capital Stock	$4,000,000
Circulation	2,217,945
Deposits	6,681,372
Due Banks	280,000
Half yearly dividend	240,000
Rest	700,000
Balance of profits	1,566
Total	$15,382,471
Gold and Silver	$1,437,836
Government securities	1,326,799
Balances by other banks	394,349
Notes and checks of other banks	320,673
Bank premises	70,216
Notes and bills discounted	11,204,597
Total	$15,382,471

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley, left at tide-water during the fourth week in May by the Erie and other State Canals of New-York in the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	68,200	1,776,300	659,100	136,300
1863	41,300	926,000	1,398,400	94,000

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st May, inclusive, during the years 1862 and 1863 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	127,000	4,430,000	3,325,000	301,000
1863	130,700	2,623,600	3,334,300	46,600

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	116	Ocean	98
Merchants	105	American Exchange	107
Mechanics	116	Pacific	125
Union	113	Chatham	100
America	125	Irving	91
City	120	St. Nicholas	94
Tradesmen's	98	Commonwealth	90
Butchers' and Drovers'	126	Atlantic	72
Seventh Ward	130	N. Y. County	164¾
State of New-York	109	Park	126
Commerce	104	Manuf. and Merchants'	103
Broadway	150	New-York Ex. Bank	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
N. Y. Cen 7s '76	104¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	90
N. Y. Cen. con. 7s	118	C. & N. W. Int. 7s, sec.	89
Erie R. Third, '96	113¾	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	80
Erie R. Sinking, '60	100	Han. & St. Jo.	76
Erie R. Bitbs, '85	105	Del., Lack. & W. 1st	118
Hud. R. thirds '76	106	Del., L. & W. 2d	112
Hud. R. conv. '67	126	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	86⅞
Hud. R. 2d m.	122	Mil. & L. S. & W.	107
Harlem seconds, '66	103⅞	Mil. & P. du C., ex.	112
Mich. Cen. R., '69, '73	115	Chi. & R. Island	113
M. C. New Int., '63	122	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	116 ⅌
Chi. B. & Q. 1st	112	N. Jersey Cent. Scrip	100¾
Mich. S. & N. I. seconds	101¾	N. Jersey Cen. 1st	108
N. Ind. R. S. F.	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	109
Illinois Central, '76	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	104
Al. & T. H. first	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	98
Al. & T. H. 2d, prem'd	82¾	Clev. & Pitts. sinking	87
Al. & T. H. 2d, inc.	63	Mil. & Mic. L. G. B.	64
La C. & Mi. L. G. Bs.	47		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 4, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 90 bbls. Ashes, 20,419 bbls. Flour, 711 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 155,098 bushels Wheat, 106,507 bushels Corn, 297 bushels Rye, 22,940 bushels Oats, 6,384 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,193 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 20 bbls., including Pots at $5, and Pearls at $9.50@$9.62½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in very moderate demand to-day, and sales have been confined to small lots of days, at 27c.; 275 bags Maracaibo, at 31c.@32c.; 90 bags Rio, at 31½c.; and a small lot of Savanilla, at 30c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been active and buoyant to-day, sales and resales having been made of 2,000 bales, including Middling, at 55c.@56c. closing at 56c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more abundant to-day, and prices have favored buyers, yet the demand has not been active. Sales,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—DEBORAH OF ROTTERDAM.

WALLACK'S—THE WIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, CONNECTICUT NUTS AND MINUTE WARNING all day. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—THE ARTS OF SUMMER

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 663 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NO. 697 BROADWAY—THE MASTODON.

IRVING HALL—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

HOPE CHAPEL—DUDLEY'S HOLY LAND.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE FILS DU PRINCE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum;—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our intelligence from Gen. GRANT's army this morning is to the 31st ult.—one day later. At that date there had been no material change in the condition of affairs. The siege operations were being energetically pushed forward, and the army was in good condition and fine spirits. The rebels on the Rappahannock report that Gen. GRANT had fallen back to the Big Black to meet the rebel force under JOE JOHNSTON, but the report undoubtedly grows out of the fact that Gen. BLAIR, with his division, had been sent in that direction.

Advices from Vicksburgh to the 26th ult. in a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, give an interesting account of the condition of affairs at that date. The idea of carrying the place by storm appeared to have been permanently abandoned. Earthworks were being erected to protect the men, and mines were being made to blow the face out of one or two of the rebel forts, which were otherwise unapproachable. In the meantime a heavy cannonading was kept up against the doomed city. New batteries had lately been put in position, and 100 guns were in almost constant play. A deserter who arrived within our lines on the morning of the 26th, represented affairs in the city as growing desperate. There were about 18,000 effective men there, two-thirds of whom were kept on the fortifications night and day. This deserter represented that he was sent out by PEMBERTON with verbal messages for JOHNSTON and LORING—the former somewhere between the Big Black and Jackson, and the latter near Fort Gibson. PEMBERTON believed his rations would hold out for thirty days, but urged JOHNSTON to come to his relief within ten days at the furthest. Gen. BLAIR, before reported as having gone out toward the Big Black Bridge, had met no enemy, and the report of JOHNSTON being in the vicinity was disbelieved.

The question of reinforcements for Gen. GRANT is partly answered by the following paragraph from the Chicago *Post*: "The Chicago Irish Legion, which for a long time has been stationed near La Grange, Tenn., has gone to Vicksburgh, with other reinforcements, for Gen. GRANT. It would be contraband to say how many troops have gone and are going in the same direction, but they are 'a good many.'"

It is stated that a portion of Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet recently proceeded up the Red River to Shrieveport, where the rebels had a Navy-yard, and did effective service. Two iron-clads of great power were found upon the stocks, and burnt up and destroyed. The iron for these vessels is said to have been sent from Richmond, and it is believed that had they been completed they would have been powerful enough to have destroyed our Mississippi fleet.

We learn from Murfreesboro that the rebel force opposed to Gen. ROSECRANS now appears to be massed along his immediate front. Scouts have scoured the country on the left and in the rear, and found no rebels, nor heard of any. A mounted force of the enemy advanced on the 24 on the Manchester Pike road and engaged our videttes, but retired after a skirmish lasting about an hour.

We have this morning a detailed account of Col. KILPATRICK's successful raid from Gloucester Point. He crossed the country between the York and Rappahannock Rivers, making an extensive circuit through the garden-spot of Virginia—a section which our troops have never before penetrated. Col. KILPATRICK made a large capture of negroes, horses and other valuable property. He did not lose a man.

We have advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 1st inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamer *Allen S. Terry*. Everything is reported. Gen. WEITZEL, in his enterprise of organizing a negro brigade, is recruiting with very good success.

It is stated in our Washington dispatches that an order has been forwarded relieving Acting Admiral WILKES, and designating Commodore LARDNER as his successor. We have already announced the fact that Admiral DUPONT is to be succeeded on the South Atlantic station by Admiral FOOTE.

The President has revoked Gen. BURNSIDE's order suppressing the *Chicago Times*, and the General has courteously notified the proprietors that its publication could be continued. The General has also notified the proprietors of the *World* that he has revoked the order forbidding the circulation of that paper in his Department.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the City Inspector was requested to report by what authority he is cleaning the streets, and what disposition is made of the scavengers. A resolution was passed to have a proper office in the City Hall, to make it correspond in height with the new Court-house—the addition to be made when the Court-house shall be completed. Another resolution was adopted, appropriating $10,000 to celebrate the coming Fourth of July, under the auspices of a Joint Committee of the Boards. Messrs. Farley, Reed, Beale, Ottendorfer, Fox, Haney and Mitchell were appointed, from this Board. The Mayor's veto of the resolution to increase the salary of the Public Administrator from $1,250 to $2,250 per annum was overruled, by 12 to 4. On the resolution from the Council, concurred in, directing the Park Barracks to be removed, Mr. HARDY said the barracks were used for a prison, and otherwise illegitimately. Mr. OTTENDORFER said a visit to them would satisfy any one that they were used for legitimate and good purposes, mainly as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. Mr. FROMENT regretted that such a spleen feeling should be so manifest in a resolution of this character. It was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on next Monday.

In the Board of Councilmen the Corporation Counsel was requested to report what progress if since and then have been achieved by the Corporation Attorney since the list of frauds, which has long awaited for exposition, and what

quite for penalties, and how the money has been disposed of. A communication was received from the City Inspector, stating that he has granted requisitions to the street-cleaning contractor for his pay only up to April 15, and that he was obliged to grant requisitions during periods when the streets were not properly cleared of dirt, by virtue of section seven of the contract, which simply required of the contractor that "the streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter," and the crosswalks and gutters be kept free from snow and ice. The letter was ordered on file. On an ordinance to appoint the *New-Yorker Journal* a Corporation paper there was considerable discussion. It was urged on partisan grounds, but Messrs. HAYES and JONES insisted that it would be both partisan and proper to substitute the *Journal* for the *Democrat*, as there were already two German Corporation papers, and three of that kind would be too many. They also insisted that the *Herald* ought to be a Corporation paper, on the ground of large circulation. This latter view was supported by Mr. BRANDON. Finally, it was voted to substitute the *Journal* for the *Democrat*, and the *Herald* for the *Evening Post*. The resolution from the other Board, authorizing an outlay of not more than $2,500 for receiving each returning regiment of volunteers, was lost. Mr. GROSS opposed it, citing the fact of the omission of receptions to the German regiments as an evidence of partiality on the part of the Receiving Committee. *He thought there was still time left to cover this fault.* The Board concurred in ordering an issue of stock to be made to pay for extending the Central Park, per vote to the order of the Supreme Court. Adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. next Monday.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. Communications from the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool and Glasgow were read, and a letter from Mr. RUSH, relating to marine signals, was received.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons continued their session yesterday. Grand officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year with very imposing ceremonies. The Grand Lodge chartered five new lodges in this City, and continued dispensations to such military lodges as might deserve the same. The Grand Lodge will meet again this morning.

At the billiard tournament yesterday, Seereiter beat Estephe and Tiemann, Estephe beat Deery, and Foley beat Goldthwaite. The grand score now stands: Kavanagh won three, lost none; Seereiter won three, lost two; Fox won three, lost none; Estephe won one, lost three; Tiemann won one, lost two; Deery lost three, won none; Goldthwaite won one, lost two; Foley won two, lost two.

The Troy *Times* says that "a Committee of colored men from that city waited upon Gov. SEYMOUR last week, and asked him whether he would favor the organization of regiments of black men. He replied that he should not, saying that he had too much sympathy for the blacks to do so, as the position they must occupy would be one of extreme danger, and would lead to dreadful and unnecessary sacrifice of life."

The case of SIDNEY KIRTLAND, arrested by the Provost-Marshal as a rebel spy, and brought before Judge MCQUINN on a writ of *habeas corpus*, was continued before the Judge yesterday, and a decision will be rendered to-day. The question involved is important as deciding the right of the military or civil authorities to the custody of a spy in time of war.

The price of Gold fell 1 ⅌ cent. and the speculative Shares rose 2 ⅌ cent. yesterday on the Stock Exchange. Bills on London 160 ⅌ cent. Money in easier supply to the Stock Brokers. Government Stock of 1881 rose to 108½, and the sales of the New Loan amounted to $1,320,400.

Breadstuffs were in less demand yesterday; Flour and Wheat were declining. Provisions were in good request at generally uniform prices. Sugars and Whisky were more sought after. Cotton was active and buoyant. Transactions in most other articles were restricted. Moderate freight engagements were effected.

The New Peace Party—Its Candor and Consistency.

Fighting shy is poor business. It is manly to take the bull by the horns. FERNANDO has done it. The boldness and the consistency with which he now comes out against the war are admirable. Of course we all know it will end in his biting the dust; but then, the straightforwardness and the pluck of the thing—how splendidly it shows off against the shivering fellows in the background!

There was no dodging in this Peace Convention. It met the real issue of the day squarely. In as distinct terms as the language affords, it denounced both the *principle* and the practice of the war; both its *inception* and its prosecution. In its third regular resolution it declared that "Under the Constitution there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce the States, or any number of them by military force;" and, in its ninth, that "by the continuance of the war, the Government itself will be utterly and irrevocably subverted." In its adopted Address to the People, it declared that the war is "the curse of the age in which we live;" that it was "unconstitutional, and could not be prosecuted constitutionally;" that "the hand of God is uplifted against us;" that "the war cannot succeed—we have been beaten—we cannot conquer the South;" that "to support the war is to support the policies of the war;" that "there is no difference between War Democrats and War Republicans;" and that "the only road to Democratic victory is through peace." Certainly all this is sufficiently explicit; and we have the prospect that at last the people are to get an opportunity to pronounce at the ballot-box upon the primary instead of the secondary questions of the day—upon what concerns patriots instead of what concerns partisans.

The Convention took altogether too much pains to *defy* the Government at Washington. It seemed to imagine that it was engaging in a movement which would provoke prosecution *by the National authorities*. This was quite superfluous. The Government could not if it would, and we believe would not if it could, balk this movement by any interposition. The movement, so long as it avoids all *violent* opposition to the Government, is perfectly legitimate. Though there were some two or three speakers who did not content themselves with simply denouncing the Administration, but sought apparently to stir up armed revolt against it, the Convention in its organic capacity manifested no such spirit. It instigated no violence, but reserved its appeal to the ballot-box only. No truly loyal man will complain of that. The ultimate sovereignty resides with the people alone; and just as the people through their constitutional organs—the National Legislature and the Executive—accepted the war, just so *through the same organs* they may, if they please, in due time, repudiate it. Though no portion of them have any political right to resist with violence the Tax bills and the Army and Navy bills, they have a complete political right to send, if they peaceably can, Senators and Representatives to Washington who shall repeal those acts, and then close the war. Of course we consider that such popular action would be

represent and ruinous. But the people have an unquestionable right to make up their mind to it, if they please, and then, through their chosen constitutional agents, to carry it into effect. When that point is once reached, we shall simply say that peace could not come too quickly—that a Republican Government which had to rely on such a people, was no longer worth saving.

The people, then, are not to be debarred from the discussion, or, if they please, the adoption of peace measures; and the formation of a Peace party is perfectly legitimate. The men at the head of this movement need fear no molestation, so long as they organize for political and not for military purposes, and so long as they ply argument, and not violence, or instigations to violence. Nothing better need be desired than that the sense of the people shall be fairly taken on the cardinal questions thus presented, and every truly loyal man, we are sure, will be perfectly willing to abide the verdict.

The Convention has rendered good service in protesting so distinctly against the inconsistency of pretending to support the war, and yet standing out against its necessary consequences. In its address it says with peculiar force, "If the General Government have the moral or constitutional right to make war upon the States for its own salvation, then it is without restraint as to the means used directly for that purpose, except in the manner of using those means." In other words, a rightful war necessarily carries with it all the powers and means allowable by the recognized laws of war; and to oppose these latter is, in fact, to oppose the war itself. This is indisputably true. There is no such thing as a *mixture* of war liabilities and civil rights. If the Southern Secessionist is an enemy to be warred against, he is not a citizen to be protected. He has no civil rights, and is exposed to all the liabilities any other enemy would be under the laws of war. War, if it be war at all, it is an *ultima ratio*, the last resort, a supreme exclusive appeal; and it is absurd to talk of the constitutional privileges or immunities of those against whom it is waged. To recognize these is to recognize that the war has no legitimate character. The peace leaders, therefore, tell their brother Democrats, with complete reason, that they are bound either to sustain the Government in the exercise of every war power, or to pronounce the war wrong and join them in seeking to end it.

Here in fact lies the great practical duty of the crisis—the only one which can justify the formation of party lines. Before this gigantic issue between war and peace, all others shrink into insignificance. They can all safely be left to the free play of public opinion and its moral pressure upon generals and rulers, which is sure to prevail sooner or later. At worst, their effects can be but transient. But the question of peace or war involves no less than the perpetual destinies of the Republic. The consequences that hang on its decision are of infinite moment. It is every man's duty to shape his public conduct with reference to them solely, overlooking every other consideration. If he is for war, he should know no party but the party of thorough-going, out-and-out, unconditional, unyielding war. If he is for peace, he should decently acknowledge it, and consistently act with those who make peace their party watchword.

Prospects at Vicksburgh.

Of course, we do not give any credit to the rebel report that Gen. GRANT is preparing to raise the siege at Vicksburgh. Neither the rebel Press nor the rebel military leaders know much about Gen. GRANT's besieging operations, as the absurd telegrams we have received from the South show. Their communication with Vicksburgh itself is only by stratagem, and, in our rear, they have no force within many miles of our army.

An abandonment of the siege of Vicksburgh, from any cause whatever, would be most disastrous in its bearings upon the Western campaign, and upon the hopes of the country. It would postpone indefinitely all hope of opening the Mississippi River. Occurring at this season of the year, it would compel the retirement of GRANT's army to Memphis, and of Gen. BANKS' army to New-Orleans. It would give the rebels strength and courage to attack ROSECRANS. It would destroy the prospect of another campaign in the Mississippi Valley until such time as the army raised by conscription shall be in the field. It would give a new lease of life, and a renewed grasp of power to the Southern Confederacy.

There could be no reason whatever given for the raising of the siege of Vicksburgh—no reason but one, and that is, the insufficient strength of GRANT's force. He is in an excellent *position; he is within easy reach of supplies;* his communications are perfect; he has the cooperation of a fleet. The enemy, whether at Jackson or in Vicksburgh, are placed under the greatest disadvantages, both as regards reinforcements, supplies and communications, and JOHNSTON's army at least as regards position.

We have had various announcements that GRANT was receiving such reinforcements as he needed; and a Memphis dispatch declares that he says he has all the troops he can use to advantage. We trust it is true that GRANT did say this; and we hope the statement that he had received reinforcements has more truth in it than some of those reinforcing telegrams frequently sent us before a battle, only to be denied after it. When GRANT landed with his army on this side of the Mississippi River, some forty days ago, he had between fifty and sixty thousand men; and we suppose his various battles and attacks since that time have cost him close upon ten thousand men. This would leave him still a respectably-sized army. But the rebels have certainly a force of fifteen thousand inside of Vicksburgh, and the forces of LORING and JOHNSTON, originally nearly twenty thousand in number, have been growing stronger every day for the last twenty days.

It would undoubtedly be very difficult work for JOHNSTON to get in a position where he could operate against GRANT; but while GRANT's army confronts the most formidable works, with a strong garrison behind them, it is an ugly matter to have a rebel force of even thirty thousand gathered twenty miles in his rear.

It would be a terrible thing (if GRANT needs reinforcements) for the Washington authorities to fail to furnish them. We have a score of detachments in West Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri that could be easily and quickly sent him; aye, we have troops stationed in cities of the Free States on the Ohio River, and as high up as the Lakes, which had much better be before or behind the enemy at Vicksburgh. The Government can furnish no excuse whatever for the dreadful disaster of a failure at Vicksburgh.

American Affairs in England.

The debate in the British House of Lords on May 18, in reference to the English vessels captured by our cruisers, was one of more than common interest. It was opened by the Marquis of Clanricarde speaking in favor of his motion for copies of the proceedings of our Prize Courts. In a speech most remarkable for the untruth of its statements and the recklessness of its charges. The ground of his bringing up the subject was, as he said, that "the whole trade of England with the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies was at present arrested." This statement was, of course, a mere rhetorical flourish; for no seizure of vessels by our cruisers could have had any serious effect upon the lawful trade to that part of the world, and we have yet to see any signs that the illegitimate trade has been checked by such seizure, or by anything else. Now and then, it is true, we notice that some blockade runner has been forced to make his appearance before the Insolvent Courts; but where the profits are so large, the failure of one or two will not intimidate the rest.

The rest of the speech was worthy of this beginning. The speaker charged our Government with a design to stop the legitimate trade of England, not only with foreign but with her own ports. He charged us with violating treaty stipulations in refusing to allow shipments of coal in British vessels from New-York to Nassau. He charged our Government with "grossly violating" the law of blockade, and with "actually opening the mail bags in the hope that letters might be discovered which would affect the character of the ship." He berated our Government for handing the cases over to the action of the Prize Courts; and denounced the conduct of our Prize Courts as "grossly illegal and unjust," with especial reference to the action of the Court in this District as to Mr. ENCRATE, one of the claimants in the case of the *Peterhoff*, saying that, though he was a British subject, our Court had deprived him of his rights as such, because he had a residence in the Confederate States.

Most of these points in the Marquis of Clanricarde's speech were fully answered by Earl RUSSELL. He showed quite clearly that they were without foundation; that so far from our Government having violated international law, it had always fully acknowledged its rules and obligations; that in refusing to allow British vessels to load coal, &c., for Nassau, we were only doing with them the same that we did with our own vessels, and that the Law Officers of the Crown, "watching carefully all the decisions, said there was *no rational ground of complaint* as to the decisions of the Prize Courts of America." He did not believe that our Government had any intention to disturb or prevent English commerce.

He might have added that Mr. ENCRATE, though born in England, became a resident of Texas before it separated from Mexico, and was a citizen of Texas when it was annexed to the United States; that he had been a member of the Texan Legislature, and only left that State since the rebellion; and that he appealed to our Court not on the ground of being an English subject, but because he desired to be and remain a citizen of the United States. He might have added also that, so far from opening the mails, our Government had delivered them up unopened, having to oppose the current of public opinion here in so doing.

These two speeches were followed by a brief one from Earl DERBY, who entirely concurred in Earl RUSSELL's positions, that they "ought not rashly and hastily to assume that the Supreme Courts of the United States would give decisions contrary to law and justice," and that in regard to the interruptions to commerce they "ought to make every allowance for the very natural provocation which the Americans must naturally feel for the very large extent to which the contraband trade had been carried on from *England and from other countries into the Confederate ports.*"

We are heartily glad to see that the debate took such a turn as this. If the English people can place themselves in this state of mind, so as not to make hasty presumptions against us, and so as to make any sort of allowance for the provocation which the conduct of a part of the English people occasions, there will be no danger of collision between the two countries.

CAMP FOLLOWERS AND THE CONSCRIPTION.—Gen. HUNTER has just issued from Port Royal, a General Order which sounds more like business than his letter to JEFF DAVIS. Its substantial part is in the words following:

"Many hundreds of able bodied men, liable to the draft, and not in the employ of the Government, being now within the limits of this Department, pursuing schemes of private profit and speculation based on the necessities of the service, it is hereby ordered that all such persons who may be found within the limits of this Department within twenty days from the date of this General Order, shall be drafted to fill up the weakened regiments from the respective States to which they belong, now serving in this Department; and all such persons belonging to States not represented here by regiments will be drafted to serve in the regiment numerically the weakest."

This may at first sight look a little hard upon those who have gone down to the sunny shores of the Palmetto State to seek their fortunes; but, if there be any class of citizens that should be rigidly held to their duty under the law for organizing the militia, it is the class included in this order. These persons have from the beginning swarmed about the camps of our armies, speculating, in every conceivable mode, on "the necessities of the service." They have purchased favoritism from officials of easy virtue, enjoyed Government transportation by land and water for their merchandise, been protected in their lucrative, and often illicit, trade by the guns of Union soldiers, and these soldiers, in return, they have fleeced by cruel and scandalous extortion. If the example set by HUNTER should be followed in other Departments, and the Government aid in the enforcement of the principle, at least ten thousand men might be brought under the operation of the Conscription act, who otherwise will escape altogether the burdens and hazards of a war which so far has only served to enrich them.

Many of the speculating camp-followers upon whom this order bears will avail themselves of the chance given by the twenty days' grace, and will close up their "concerns of private profit," and make haste to ship for a more salubrious clime. Arriving North after the enrollment now making is completed, they will stand a fair chance of escaping altogether the risks of conscription. Care should be taken by enrolling officers to watch this end of the line, so that these migrating patriots be not overlooked in making up the honorable roll of our country's defenders.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Under the apprehension, perhaps, that the charges alleged against the Police Commissioners of this City, upon which Gov. SEYMOUR was expected to eject them summarily from office last January, would not stand the test, nearly six months have been taken by their accusers to frame a new indictment against them. The "additional charges" are of frightful length, and would fill nearly four of our columns. Their excessive detail, if not their strength otherwise, is relied on, probably, to do the desired work. We furnish an abstract of the charges to-day. Gov. SEYMOUR, it will be seen, gives the accused Commissioners till the 18th of this month to prepare and file answers to the indictment placed in his hands, after which he proposes to go into the trial of the truth of the charges.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Polish Question—The French Elections—Speculations on American Matters—Electification of W. Cornell Jewett.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 22, 1863.

In regard to Poland the situation to-day seems to be this, that England has proposed an armistice, which had been accepted by France, and thus far refused by Austria. But even if Austria adheres to it, the two parties mainly concerned—Russia and Poland—will refuse it, and then what? Shall we have a European war or not? In the meantime the insurrection is perhaps more than maintaining itself—it is extending daily over more ground, and the Poles of Paris are absolutely certain that it will yet extend further. Oh! every one exclaims, if the Mexican business were only terminated!

But this Mexican business does not appear to be near its termination, as the acts of the Government themselves show, for not only are considerable reinforcements being sent to Gen. FOREY, but they are also sending out, in pieces, several gunboats, to be used on the water which partly surrounds the City of Mexico. But if those gunboats are no better than those carried and put up on the Lake Garda during the campaign in Lombardy four years ago, one or two good Parrott or Whitworth guns in the right place will make short work of them.

In everything that pertains to news in regard to Mexico, the Government exercises a most annoying and useless rigor. Beside the New-York journals which have been lately suppressed quite frequently, the Belgian and English journals are also frequently confiscated at the frontier. Some time ago I told you of the annoying perquisition, or domiciliary visit which the police had made at the house of M. MORNY, Mexican General at Paris, and at those of several journalists who occupied themselves with Mexican affairs; but at that time it was said that nothing compromising had been found, and that the affair had been dropped. It seems that this was not true, for M. MORNY and four of those persons who received the visits of the police, are about to be tried before the Police Court for having "practiced manœuvres and kept up communications with the exterior, with the view of troubling the public peace and of exciting hate and disgust for the Government of the Emperor."

The example of M. THIERS in allowing his name to be used as a candidate for Deputy, is being followed by most of the living illustrations of the late Governments of France. Thus, besides the eminent statesman just mentioned, the following distinguished names are on the list of candidates of the Opposition: Messrs. Berryer, Legitimist; Odilon Barrot, Orleanist; Count de Montalembert, Legitimist; Count de Remusat, Orleanist; Fresnel, Minister under the Republic of 1848; Barthelemy St. Hilaire, Dufaure, Nogent St. Laurent, Cousin Périer, Emile Perière, Isaac Perière, Marie, Prof. Lebrelaye, (at Strasbourg,) Jules de Lasteyrie, St. Marc Girardin, the Marquis Clermont, Tonnerre, and others. These, added to the list of the famous "Five" of the last Chamber, if all elected, will make a most powerful and dangerous opposition. The Minister of the Interior, M. DE PERSIGNY, who is charged with the supervision of the election, and who is naturally anxious that the *Government candidate* should be elected, published this morning in the *Moniteur*, a violent attack against M. THIERS, in the form of an address to the Prefect of the Seine, charging this officer to use all his ability to defeat M. THIERS. But the fury of the Minister will only increase the number of M. THIERS' friends, and his election may be regarded as a certainty. Since yesterday, the name of M. THIERS has been posted on the walls of this, the Second District, printed on blue paper, in the following form:

Second Circumscription.
Election for Deputy the 31st of May:
M. THIERS.

But the Government this year permits a certain amount of liberty to candidates in the publication of electoral addresses, and many of the candidates, besides publishing their addresses in the journals, stick them also on the walls and inclose them in envelopes. All this is giving an extraordinary interest to the Election, which cannot prove otherwise than profitable to the candidates of the opposition.

You know by this time that Mr. WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT is again in Europe on a self-appointed peace mission, and you may be doubt observed that by some means or other the Continental telegraph has been made compliant in acquainting the public with his movements. The France, the journal of the Vicomte de LAVERGNE-MELINCHE, Senator of the Empire, a Bonapartist organ, which prides itself upon its correct intelligence, contains in its issue of Monday last the following astounding leader on Mr. JEWETT and his mission:

"It is rare that a wise and judicious idea should meet with least unanimous assent. The truth, whenever sent to the error of certain people in perverting or misdirecting it, will always shock by unknowing over-zeal and blundered, and after speaking much damage time and labor, people are obliged to come back to the policy which they ought first to have adopted, if

gather on economy of time, which as the English say is money, at least in honor of human reason.

We see that an influential personage of the Democratic party in America, Mr. WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT, has made the voyage to London in order to bring about an Anglo-French mediation in American affairs, the basis of which is to be found in the reply of Mr. SEWARD to M. DROUYN DE LOUYS. [A telegraphic dispatch had just stated that Mr. JEWETT had determined on this line of policy.] Mr. JEWETT has addressed to the English people an appeal, in which he traces the history of the events in America since the period when France made the proposition of mediation to which England and Russia did not think it their duty to adhere otherwise than indirectly, and with reserves which rendered an official proposition impossible. It is in this project of mediation that the honorable American Democrat demands that England should give in her adhesion.

If our memory serves us, the project of the Cabinet of the Tuileries was but indifferently received by that part of the French Press which pretends to be liberal, and which has shown, with too much zeal on the subject of the measures adopted by Mr. LINCOLN in regard to Slavery, how little liberal they are; and by the English Press, jealous in seeing an influence abroad an influence which they have always sought to absorb for their own country.

But here is a man who evidently represents that great party of public opinion in the United States, which is called Democratic, and who returns to the project of which M. DROUYN DE LOUYS is the author, and it is to the public opinion of England that he addresses himself, as if he were certain he should be well received.

It would be difficult to admit that Mr. JEWETT should have attempted such an enterprise without possessing, on the intentions, the thoughts or the *desires of the Government at Washington certain information* which authorizes him to think that he will not be disavowed in the measures he may adopt; it is not also less possible to suppose that the Cabinet of London is ignorant of the presence of Mr. JEWETT in England or of the nature of his project.

We are justified, therefore, in the conclusion, at least by inference, that the American Government, tired of the war, exhausted in its resources, uncertain of the future, menaced even in its very present, has permitted this outside action in the hope of reconciling the interests of the North and South, of extinguishing mutual hatreds, of bringing back peace to unhappy America, and then seeking to appropriate it to its profit in case circumstances and the condition of public opinion will permit.

Thus it is seen that after all it is a triumph of French policy, of that frank, moderate and really liberal policy which is the only good one, and which alone merits sacrifices, because it is the only one to assure the peace, the prosperity and the dignity of nations."

The death of the wife of LAMARTINE, and the serious illness of the distinguished poet himself, has produced a most painful sensation in Paris, for not only was the deceased one of the most esteemed and meritorious of women, but her husband, whatever may have been his faults, is still widely loved and respected. MALAKOFF.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

A party of contrabands direct from Culpepper, who arrived at Union Mills yesterday, report that a few days since three rebel brigades of infantry arrived at Culpepper from the Rappahannock, and the soldiers said they were going to Richmond. The bridge over the Rapidan has been rebuilt, so that trains pass over the road from Culpepper to Richmond, via Gordonsville.

OFFICERS FOR COLORED TROOPS.

The Board of Examiners for officers to organize and command the colored troops is put in session, at No. 420 Fourteenth-street. The Board appears determined that none but competent officers shall have the position, and there is no appeal from the Board. The test is not a severe one. First, the applicant must furnish evidence of physical ability; second, good moral character. He must also have a good knowledge of the common English branches of education—reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history—and, if he has been in the army, he must have some knowledge of tactics.

DISMISSED.

Capt. GEORGE E. WALLACE, Company A, Seventy-ninth Indiana volunteers, has been dismissed the service.

THE VICKSBURGH WOUNDED.

Assistant Surgeon-Gen. WOOD telegraphs to the Department here that the wounded from Vicksburgh are being removed as rapidly as possible to hospitals at Memphis and elsewhere. Large quantities of ice and other comforts have been forwarded from St. Louis for the use of the wounded.

ARMS FOR THE SENECAS.

The Medical Department is now prepared to furnish, free of charge, artificial arms to such soldiers as have lost their natural ones in battle

TO BE HUNG.

The sentence of the Court-martial in the case of WM. T. WALLER, convicted as a spy, has been approved, and he is ordered to be hung

DEATHS.

The following deaths of soldiers have been reported to-day:

J. B. Haskill, Co. K, 7th Maine.
A. C. Truman, Co. G, 152d New-York.
Charles L. Boeing, Co. D, 126th New-York.
Hiram Chrisler, Co. F, 2d Massachusetts.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4.

ADMIRAL WILKES RELIEVED.

The order has already been forwarded relieving Acting Admiral WILKES and designating Commodore LARDNER as his successor.

PROMOTION OF COL. GREGSON.

Col. THOMAS H. GREGSON has been appointed a Brigadier-General for gallant and distinguished services.

AFFAIRS ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Yesterday morning the rebel pickets were considerably strengthened in front of the Rappahannock.

A rebel deserter is represented as stating that since the prohibition to fish in the river the enemy are considerably curtailed of their fresh luxuries.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ARMY.

The soldiers of the army of the Potomac will be gratified to learn that a reform is to be made in the matter of supplying newspapers and periodicals. The cost of any paper sold is not to exceed five cents per copy—one-half of the amount which is now charged by extortioners. The privilege of acting as newspaper agents is to be confined to discharged or disabled soldiers, and given to the highest bidders, the amount of the offer to be paid into the proper hands as a hospital fund.

It is understood that the privilege of supplying provisions and other stores to officers' messes at headquarters, is also to be awarded to the highest bidder on similar terms.

VISITORS TO THE ARMY.

Gen. NYE, Governor of Nevada, and Judge MOTT, of New-York, are visitors at headquarters, the guests of the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers.

THE INDIANS IN UTAH.

Information has just been received here, showing that in a fight which recently took place in Utah between the California Volunteers and a party of Indians at a settlement called Battle Creek the Mormons assisted the Indians, one of their number, a man by the name of Pierce, bringing the Indians into town and showing them the whereabouts of the volunteers, who were in only small force, not exceeding an attack. After the attack was made the Mormons gathered together to enjoy the sport; over two hundred looking quietly on in a contest, where the Indians outnumbered the volunteers ten to one. Fortunately the arrival of reinforcements saved them from massacre, though for three hours they kept up the unequal contest.

Col. CONNE makes a similar complaint of the Mormons in his official report of the Battle of Bear River.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

A dispatch from Newport R. I. dated to the commander of the steamer Juniata, and Lieut.-Commander HENRY C. BEARS to that of the steam gunboat Rotan, at Baltimore, in appreciation of his gallantry in the defence of the Rotan.

DISMISSED.

By direction of President LINCOLN, Second Lieut. CHARLES LUMAS, of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, has been dismissed from the service for furnishing the descriptive list of a man of his company to an unauthorized person, in disregard of General Orders on the subject. This order, as an example, was read to every company and regiment in the army.

SIDEARM MACHINERY.

The Navy Department has advertised for steam

machinery proposals, to be received until the 15th inst. The Department will consider the propositions of parties who may choose to offer for machinery of equal power, or plans or specifications of their own, in place of those advertised.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The following decisions have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury of questions arising from appeals made by importers from the decisions of Collectors relating to proper classifications under the Tariff act of July, 1862:

As to the width of silk velvets, the Secretary expresses the opinion that selvage, being manufactured and bought and sold with the velvet, is an integral part of the fabric, and should be included in computing the width to ascertain the squared yard.

Crape trimmings, understood by experts as silk and cotton trimmings, of which silk is the component material of chief value, are subject to a duty of 40 per centum.

American-grown cotton, imported from Havre, but not identified as such in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Department, was properly charged a duty rate of ½ per cent. per pound.

Cotton bagging, understood to apply exclusively to articles used, or suitable to be used, for the baling of cotton, and also flax yarn, must each pay a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem.

SWINDLED BY TICKET AGENTS.

Some of the returning New-York soldiers have been swindled by outside ticket agents at the Washington railroad station, being overcharged for their fares. In cases coming to the knowledge of agents of the State of New-York, restitution has been obtained. Soldiers belonging to other parts of the country have been likewise victimized.

ON THE WAY HOME.

The Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New-York regiments left here to-day on the 6 o'clock P. M. train for New-York.

PROVOST-MARSHAL OF MARYLAND.

Maj. GRANVILLE O. HALLER, of the Seventh United States Infantry, left here to-day to enter upon his duties as Provost-Marshal for the State of Maryland.

HORSES.

An army order from Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, recently issued, says no horse should be left in the possession of a disloyal resident of any part of the country occupied by the enemy, this species of property being contraband of war, and liable to be used by guerrillas, spies, or messengers in the enemy's service.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. JOHN A. ELLISON, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, and assigned to duty at Camp Convalescent, Alexandria.

COLORED RECRUITS.

Orders have been issued by the Commander of the Military Department of Washington to muster into the service all colored recruits who may be presented in companies of 64. As soon as they are mustered in they are clothed and sent to Mason's Island, where a camp is being formed. Over one thousand are enrolling. Two companies are mustered in, and will soon be officered and ready for the field.

CHANGES.

The Sixteenth Virginia Loyal regiment has been disbanded, and the men mustered out of service.

The Thirty-ninth New-York regiment (Garibaldi Guards) has been consolidated into five companies, and half the officers mustered out of the service.

The First District of Columbia regiment has been consolidated into four companies, and a proportionate number of officers mustered out.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Official Report of the Destruction of the Rebel Steamer Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4.

The following report has been received by Secretary WELLES:

UNITED STATES SHIP DE SOTO, GULF OF MEXICO, May 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, yesterday at noon, I discovered the smoke of a steamer, and stood for it. Soon after we made the steamer, and pressed after it to the very extent of our power. At 6 P. M. she stopped, and two boats pushed off from her, carrying her officers and crew. Immediately lowered and took one of the steamer's principal officers as a security for the lives of my own men, and then boarded the steamer. As soon as the boats had got alongside of her, the flames burst out, as I had anticipated, when I hoisted the "recall." Afterward, having had the assurance that there was no danger of her blowing up, I went near enough to the burning ship to lead our hose on board; but all efforts to suppress the flames were unavailing, and by sunset the famous Confederate ship *Cuba* sank beneath the waters of the Gulf, in lat. 28° 47', lon. 87° 58'. It is estimated upon reliable authority that the cargo of the *Cuba* was worth in Havana nearly $400,000, and if landed in Alabama, would have been worth from a million to a million and a quarter. I have her officers and crew on board, and shall deliver them to the custody of the authorities at Key West. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WALKER, Captain U. S. Navy.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, Washington.

OTHER CAPTURES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4.

The United States gunboat *Tioga*, under date of April 23, reports the capture, 30 miles north of Little Bahama Bank, of the British registering sloop *Justina*. She had no flag, but the Captain admitted that he had thrown an English and a rebel flag overboard during the chase. She had on board eight bales of cotton.

The United States steamer *Huntsville* reports the capture, on May 19, of the Spanish steamer *Union*, of and from Havana, bound to Mobile—a tug-boat, of 114 tons, built in Philadelphia, and recently used at Havana as a tow-boat. She had an assorted cargo of considerable value.

The steamer *Octorara* reports the seizure on the 23d ult. of the English steamer *Eagle*, from Nassau, N. P., ostensibly bound to St. John, N. B., with a cargo of assorted merchandise. She is an iron paddle wheel, schooner-rigged steamer of 147 tons burthen.

The United States gunboat *Tahoma* captured the sloop *Crazy Jane* on the 8th ult., in Tampa Bay, loaded with turpentine and cotton.

The United States gunboat *Kanawha* captured on the 15th of May the British brigantine *Comet*, with an assorted cargo.

On the 27th of April the United States ship *De Soto* captured the schooner *Clarita* from Havana. This vessel is supposed to be one belonging to the United States which was seized by the rebels at the commencement of the war.

The *Colorado* reports that the gunboat *Kennebec* captured on the 6th of May, the schooner *Juniper*, from Havana, bound to Mobile, with an assorted cargo.

The *Huntsville* reports the capture, on the 13th of May, of the Confederate schooner *A. J. Hodge*, of Mobile, from Nassau, bound to a rebel port, with an assorted cargo.

The United States flagship *Magnolia* reports the capture, by the tender of that vessel, of the schooner *Oliver S. Breese*.

The United States frigate *Colorado* captured on the 9th of May, the schooner *Sea Lion*, from Mobile, bound to Havana, with a cargo of 376 bales of cotton.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a copious synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the [illegible] observer. In a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

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S. T.—1860—X.

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We would call the attention of our readers to a new article, to-day, called STURGIS' ELECTRIC COMPOUND. This preparation is no patent medicine, but a bona fide good article for the cure of Neuralgia and Rheumatism. D. S. BARNES & CO., Agents, No. 202 Broadway.

Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass., has proved eminently successful in the cure of severe complaints, especially those affecting the limbs and lungs, also of woman's diseases. The Turkish and other foreign baths are administered, and every means of reinvigoration is brought to bear on invalids.—*Springfield Republican.*

Fosco's Patent UMBRELLA LOCK STAND, is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
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Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for One Dollar.—5,000 pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

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Straw Hats.—A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS, MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

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MARRIED.

BILLINGS—ODELL.—On Wednesday, June 3, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Robert G. Dickson, BENJAMIN L. BILLINGS and SARAH A. ODELL, eldest daughter of Thomas B. Odell, Esq., all of this City.

CLARK—WHITE.—On Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., LOUIS CLARK, of New-York, to S. EUGENIA, only daughter of William B. White, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

CAMPBELL—WEED.—On Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, THOMAS M. CAMPBELL and SARAH M., eldest daughter of Wm. H. Weed, all of Brooklyn.

GOODWIN—JACKSON.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, Conn., by Right Rev. J. Williams, D. D., assisted by Rev. F. J. Goodwin, D. D., Rev. FRANCIS GOODWIN and MARY ALSOP, daughter of Capt. Charles H. Jackson, U. S. N.

KEARNY—CHEESEBROUGH.—At the Church of the Incarnation, on Thursday, June 4, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, ROBERT C. KEARNY and GERTRUDE C., daughter of Robert J. Cheesebrough, all of this City.

LA FARGE—BROWNE.—On Thursday, June 4, by Rev. Dr. Preston, LOUIS LA FARGE and GEORGIANA F., daughter of Maj. Browne, U. S. A.

MCFARLAN—SEAMAN.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Henry Morton, D. D., of Philadelphia, FRANCIS MCFARLAN to ELIZA ANNA, daughter of Willett Seaman, all of this City.

MERRILL—WALL.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Thomas H. Smith, Mr. CHARLES H. MERRILL and Miss ELIZABETH M., daughter of William Wall, all of this City.

RICHTER—THOMAS.—On Thursday, June 4, at the First Presbyterian Church, Bergen, N. J., by Rev. E. W. French, CHARLES A. RICHTER, of New-York, and Miss WINIFRED THOMAS, of Bergen.

TURNER—FLOYD.—In Mastic, L. I., on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. Mr. Cooper, HERBERT B. TURNER, of New-York, and SARAH K., younger daughter of Hon. John G. Floyd, of Mastic.

THORNE—MESSAW.—On Thursday, June 4, at the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J., by Rev. J. W. Shackelford, CHARLES H. THORNE and CARRIE MESSAW, both of that city. No cards.

DIED.

CRANE.—In New-Orleans, on Friday, May 22, CAROLINE MIDDLEBROOK CRANE, only daughter of Mrs. H. M. Merwin.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Jonathan H. Crane, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 79 Clinton-place, on Friday, June 5, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

CASSIDY.—On Thursday, June 4, after a long illness, at the residence of her parents, No. 236 East 29th st., MARGARET, the only daughter of Michael and Bridget Cassidy, aged 20 years and 4 months.

Notice of the funeral in Saturday's papers.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DOUGHTY.—On Wednesday, June 3, ELISA F. DOUGHTY, wife of Charles A. Doughty, aged 48 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, June 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, Eckford-st., Greenpoint, L. I.

HALLOCK.—On Thursday, June 4, of diphtheria, KATE M., daughter of Charles H. and Sarah C. Hallock, in the 6th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Saturday morning, June 6.

JASPER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 4, JAMES JASPER, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Atlas Lodge, No. 316, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, Raymond-st., near DeKalb-av., on Friday, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. The body will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In Chicago, on Monday, May 1, Prof. E. C. JOHNSON, of the University of Chicago, aged 33 years.

LEIPER.—In Newburgh, on Monday, June 1, HANNAH ELIZABETH, daughter of E. S. Leiper, and granddaughter of Rev. Joseph McCarrell, D. D., aged 14 months.

SHEPHERD.—On Monday, June 1, in camp near Falmouth, Va., Lieut. CHARLES G. SHEPHERD, 14th regiment United States Infantry, in the 25th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends and relatives of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, in 5th-av., corner 19th-st., on the afternoon of Saturday, June 6, at 4 o'clock precisely, without further notice. His remains will be interred in the grounds of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 12th-st. and 5th-av.

TRACY.—On Wednesday morning, June 3, at the residence of his father, No. 3 East 23d-st., Lieut. FREDERICK A. TRACY, 12th regiment U. S. Infantry, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Staff of Brig.-Gen. Ayres, First Brigade Regular Infantry, Army of the Potomac, in the 24th year of his age.

His funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. His body will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 2, CHARLES W., son of Joseph R. and Catherine E. Thomas, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to meet at the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and thence proceed to St. Mark's Church, where the funeral services will take place.

VALLANT.—In Kension, N. Y., on Thursday, June 4, after a lingering illness, MARIA LOUISA, the beloved wife of Richard Vallant.

The funeral will take place from Brooklyn, of which notice will be given in to-morrow's papers.

☞ Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

WOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4, after a short illness, JOHN S. WOOD, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, June 6, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 446 Canal-st., without further notice. His remains will be taken to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

WATSON.—On Wednesday morning, June 3, after a lingering illness, JOHN WATSON, M. D., of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, June 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice, from his late residence, No. [illegible] West 21st-st. The funeral services will be held at Dr. Adams' Church, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 311.—June 4, 1863.
3, 57, 18, 74, 66, 72, 35, 43, 68, 31, 69, 45.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 312.—June 4, 1863.
28, 60, 3, 19, 24, 37, 14, 54, 46, 6, 41, 15, 10, 21, 12.

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A ROMANCE OF THE EMPIRE CITY!
THE SUNDAY DISPATCH FOR JUNE 7, 1863,
Will contain the Opening Chapters of a thrilling Original Story from Life in this City, entitled
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By Capt. WHEELER, U. S. A., Author of "Running the Blockade," (printed in the *Sun*,) "The Web of Fate," (published in the *New-York Ledger*,) &c., &c.

This Story is a startling record of the various fortunes and exciting episodes in the lives of the members of a well-known family in the City of New-York. The scenes are from life, and present a series of thrilling pictures of the mysteries and crimes that are too often covered over in this great Metropolis by wealth and seeming respectability. Many of the incidents will be recognized by the intelligent reader, who will thus have a key which will enable him to locate the characters who figure in this exciting revelation. Without going into a full synopsis of the Story, it may not be amiss to say that among the leading characters who figure in this Life-Drama are AN ORPHAN BOY, who has been robbed of his inheritance by his uncle, and turned into the street to shift for himself; A FULTON MARKET BUTCHER—a rich character; A RICH MERCHANT, who lives on Fifth-avenue in princely style, instead of being in Sing Sing, where he ought to be if justice had her due; THE WIFE OF THE MERCHANT, who has her own secrets, and has to pay liberally to avoid an awkward exposure; A CLERK WITH AN EASY CONSCIENCE, who is in love with a Banker's daughter, and who is not over particular as to how he gets his wedding outfit; A YOUNG GIRL, who has seen better days, and who bravely meets poverty and suffering in all its phases; A FEMALE VAMPYRE, who makes good use of what she knows, and who does business on decidedly original principles; A LADY WHO LIVES IN A RETIRED NEIGHBORHOOD, and turns an honest penny, &c., &c., &c. The Fortunes and Adventures of the Newsboy and the little girl who befriended him will excite the deepest interest in the mind of the reader. They are both noble characters, whose misfortunes may well excite our sympathy, and in whose triumphs and successes every noble and generous heart will rejoice. The portraits of the guilty clerk, the vampyre, and their confederates in crime are so vividly portrayed as to leave a lasting impression on the mind. The history of the rich merchant and his fashionable wife cannot fail to arrest attention wherever it is read; and we hazard nothing in saying that this portion of the revelation will be pretty sure to cause a flutter in the fashionable circle in which the principal actors have long been recognized leaders. This powerful original Story was written expressly for the SUNDAY DISPATCH, and we submit it to the public as an evidence of what is in store for those who look to the DISPATCH for their Sunday reading. Other original novelettes will rapidly follow this great story of Captain Wheeler's. In order to make room for all the original and interesting matter on hand, we shall issue a triple sheet of TWELVE PAGES this week, making 84 LONG COLUMNS OF MATTER.
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Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. E. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. E. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1863.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st. WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, at No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 188 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir, Your obedient servant, FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

No. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application. V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 98 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case. FRANCIS GOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Lowe, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

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This charming novel is the work of one who possesses a great talent for writing, as well as some experience and knowledge of the world. "St. Olave's" is the work of an artist. The whole book is worth reading, and the *finale* is brought about in a happy and unexpected manner.—*London Athenæum.*

II.
THE FAIRY BOOK.
The Best Popular Fairy Stories selected and rendered anew.
By the Author of "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."
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A delightful selection, in a delightful external form; full of the physical splendor and vast opulence of proper fairy tales, where the hens not only freely lay golden eggs, but eggs, not golden, hatch gold and silver dresses; abounding, too, in the charming little rhyming spells which wring responses from magic mirrors, and weave a charm round the child's understanding, in the scrupulous matter-of-fact details which realize to children's minds the orbit of wonder in which the tale moves, and finally in the quaint transformations which touch springs of subtle association in every child's memory.—*Spectator (London.)*

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25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2 50 per bottle, and $5 per gallon—with full directions.
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MILITARY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, (No. 271 Third-av., Corner East 22d-st.,) NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons who desire to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters.

CHAS. E. JENKINS, Captain and Provost-Marshal, Ninth Congressional District.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JOEL B. ERHARDT, Captain and Provost-Marshal, Fourth Congressional District.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, has established the General Recruiting Rendezvous for the Invalid Corps of Honor at No. 65 Franklin-st.

Only those officers and soldiers who have been disabled in the service and can present letters of recommendation will be received. Application to be first made to the Board of Enrollment for the District in which the applicant resides, and the certificates of this Board to be then presented to either of the undersigned.

JAMES CROWIE, Captain.
JAS. W. POWELL, Jr., First Lieut.,
Invalid Corps, U. S. A., Recruiting Officers.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS,
ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY,
FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.
NO. 167 BROADWAY.
ERNEST M. BEMENT, Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, NO. 130 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

CAVALRY.—PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.—All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JAMES W. FARR, Captain and Provost-Marshal, Sixth Congressional District.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to re-enter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN ANY particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

I have always refused to sell any of the compounds known as tonic bitters, as I believe them to be generally injurious, and composed of deleterious drugs; but from a careful trial of the "Crimean Bitters," backed by the certificates of Drs. Chilton and Peixto, of New-York, I have no hesitation in recommending them to my friends and customers.

FREDERICK S. COZZENS, Agent of Longworth Wines, No. 73 Warren-st.

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CRIMEAN BITTERS,
USED IN UNITED STATES HOSPITALS.

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Which *Purifies the Blood, Invigorates the Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves, Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel, Joint* and *Limb.*

One Dollar per Bottle—[which often cures.]

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THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
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Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

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From 10 to 500 ml. State and Connecticut seed Conchas.
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All goods warranted as represented and sold only for cash at the lowest market prices. Mail orders promptly attended to by KELLNER & MOORE, Manufacturers, No. 91 William-st., New-York.

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MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
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Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

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During the past week we have made large additions to our

IMMENSE STOCK
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FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Having purchased very largely in the auction-rooms and from importers, who were anxious to close out the balance of this season's importations.

Ladies will effect a great saving by making their purchases at our store.

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"OUR MOTTO" FOR THE REST OF THE SUMMER.

PLAIN BAREGES at [illegible] per yard ..... worth [illegible]
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CHECKED AND STRIPED POPLINS, at [illegible], worth [illegible]
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BAREGE ROBES, 24 to 26 yards each ..... only [illegible]
ALPACAS, all the choice colors ..... very cheap.

Also,
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

W. K. PEYTON,
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FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE.

We will offer
THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE
STOCK OF RICH MANTILLAS
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Also, a choice stock of the
NEW "ALEXANDRA SCARF MANTILLA,"
THE LATEST NOVELTY OUT.
Also,
CLOTH CIRCULARS and SACKS,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED,
In great variety, and at very low prices.

We respectfully request those ladies who have hitherto confined their purchases to Broadway and Canal-st. stores to examine our GARMENTS, and the great difference in our prices. We guarantee to them a saving of 25 to 30 per cent.

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Fine Shirts and Collars MADE TO ORDER.
Fine Gauze Merino Undershirts, [illegible] each, or [illegible] per dozen. Also a large stock of Muslin, Linen and Jean Drawers of our own make, and warranted to fit.

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AT DEMORCHANT'S, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Clothing, Dresses, [illegible] Ladies' Embroidered [illegible] and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and [illegible]. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding done perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. [illegible] has the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from [illegible] cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, misses' waists, shirts, [illegible], hosiery, &c. N. B.—Edgings, laces and trimmings for ladies' undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style dress trimmings, velvets, braids, buttons, [illegible] trimmings, &c. No. [illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]-st.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS.—AT L. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] millinery, in the [illegible] new styles. [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY, of the County palatine of Lancaster, made on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the matter of the estate of WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of Preston, in the County palatine of Lancaster, within the Archdeaconry of Richmond and Province of York, in England, grocer, an intestate, and in the matter of the act of the 10th and 11th Vic., cap. 96, intituled "An act for the better securing trust funds, and for relief of trustees," and in the matter of the Court of Chancery of Lancaster act, 1850, and in the matter of the Court of Chancery of Lancaster act, 1854. The persons claiming to be next of kin, according to the Statutes of Distribution, of William Douglas, late of Preston, in the said County palatine of Lancaster, grocer, an intestate, who died in or about the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, are by their solicitors, on or before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to come in and prove their claims at the office of the Registrar for the Preston District of the said Court of Chancery of the County palatine of Lancaster, situate at No. 16 Camden-place, in Preston, in the said County palatine, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. The 13th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, is fixed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims at the office of the said Registrar. The said William Douglas was the son of Thomas Douglas, of Preston, and Jennet, his wife, formerly Jennet Ferguson, and is believed to have had two brothers, George Douglas and Thomas Douglas. George Douglas, when last heard of, in the year 1846, was alive in New-York, in the United States; and Thomas Douglas, the brother, when last heard of, in the year 1847, was alive at or near Sydney, New South Wales. Thomas Douglas, the father, is believed to have been a native of Hawick, in Roxburghshire. Jennet, the mother, is believed to have been a daughter of William Ferguson and [illegible], his wife, of Hawick, aforesaid, and to have had two sisters—Mary Ferguson, afterward Mary Goring, and Martha Ferguson, afterward Martha Eccles.

JOSEPH CATTERALL, District Registrar.
R. & W. ASCROFT, No. 4 Cannon-st.,
Preston, May 11, 1863. Preston, Solicitors.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, [illegible] o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS. Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY, the [illegible] inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 16 City Hall.

JAMES HAYES,
JOSEPH McVAY,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Streets.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 80 cents per 1,000 [illegible] per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, [illegible] cents per [illegible], and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. [illegible] new establishment, No. 13 [illegible] Astor House.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible] ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.
Situated in one of the wealthiest counties in the State of New-York. A large stream running through the land, affording power sufficient to cut
5,000,000 YEARLY.

Soil rich and fertile, and all available for farming purposes; surrounded by improved farms; two large iron furnaces adjoining, and several tanneries in the neighborhood, making a demand for charcoal and bark, which alone will more than pay the price of the whole, leaving the land and
[illegible]
Ash, Cherry, hard Maple, Spruce, Hemlock and Pine from logs that run from [illegible] inches and over in diameter, sound and free from shake, and of excellent quality, as
CLEAR PROFIT.
The land is owned by [illegible] farmers as fast as cleared, and at good prices. This tract is unquestionably the most valuable in the State. The logs can be easily got to the mill, and a part is in demand on the ground at [illegible] for the [illegible], and all of easy access to market. Terms easy. JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st., N. Y.

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REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
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We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:
R. H. Lowry, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.
P. M. Bryson, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

NEWMAN & FITTON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Wall-st. and Tarrytown, New-York.
Have a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.
ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.,
ADAM FITTON, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 25x103, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-story brown-stone house in West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., finished first-class, with all the modern improvements; walls fire-proof, all in splendid order. Would exchange for a small house. Terms easy. S. DINGEE, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT COTTAGE HOUSE, with four lots of ground, situated on 51st-st., a short distance from Broadway; well shaded with trees and plants, having a fine view of the North River. Inquire at No. 110 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch-st.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of 150 desirable lots at North New-York, on the 10th and 11th of June, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 169 Liberty-st. For maps and particulars call on A. H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST 18TH-ST., 100 FEET west of Union-square, 25 feet front, 3-story extension; house belonging to J. J. Kingsford; particularly adapted to a large family. Apply between 8 and 9 A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M., to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. G. & S. J. GENET, No. 16 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N.Y. —[illegible] acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay house, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—AND THREE YEARS' LEASE FOR sale; the store and dwelling No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner of [illegible]-st. Apply in the store, to JAMES McGILL.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 25x15 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A NUMBER OF brick buildings, with steam power, to let, together or separate. Inquire on the premises, corner of [illegible]-st. and [illegible]-av. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engine 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 49 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, on the 2d floor, with partial board if required. Reference given and required. No. 2 East [illegible]-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWMAN SPRINGS, RED BANK, N. J.—Can be obtained at this delightful situation, on the banks of the North Shrewsbury River, one mile and a half from the village of Red Bank. It is one of the most charming watering places in the vicinity of New-York. Green shady walks, rustic Summer houses, cold crystal and iron springs, fine fishing, gunning and bathing on the premises. Now open by N. A. LEIGHTON and G. W. GRIGGS. Terms, $1 a day, or $6 a week. N. B.—Stages always in readiness to convey passengers to the house on the arrival of the boats and cars. For information, apply to G. S. HARRIS, No. 297 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY of Orange or of Elizabeth City, within an hour of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, three small children and servant. Must have two large airy rooms that connect. The house must be well shaded, in a pleasant location, and where there are no other boarders. The fare must be first-rate and plenty. For such accommodations and fare a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 4,131 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM FOUR TO SIX adults can be accommodated with board for the season, at Fairfield, Conn., in a strictly private family, where there are no children. The location is perfectly healthy, very pleasant and shady, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Sea bathing convenient. Unexceptionable City references given. Address, or call on J. C., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED WITHIN 60 miles of New-York for two gentlemen and their wives and nurses, in a plain quiet family where there are but few, if any boarders, and where the parties can have shady mountain air. Such a location in Dutchess or Westchester County would be preferred. Address, stating terms and full particulars, Box No. 2,856 New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER of first-class families will be taken for ten weeks, at one of the most spacious and well-furnished houses on the Erie Railroad; pure air; nice drives, and delightful scenery. For particulars and terms, apply to BAKER & GODWIN, over the Tribune Office, and G. S. WOODMAN, No. 600 Broadway.

BOARD AT MOHEGAN LAKE.—A FAMILY can be accommodated with board at Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill, in a private family of two. The house is delightfully situated, with abundance of shade, fish-pond in the lawn; large, airy rooms, &c. First-class accommodations. Address GEORGE JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in a house pleasantly located on Warburton-av., Yonkers, commanding a view of the Hudson for miles, within five minutes' walk of depot. Address GLENWOOD, Box No. 183 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE Hudson River, within 25 miles of the City, for a family of three adults, two children and servant; where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, W., Box No. 377 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD ON THE Hudson River, with a splendid view of the boats and railroad, and where the table is well supplied with fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh meats and poultry. Call on or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 20 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Location retired and healthy. Inquire of H. FOWLER, No. 60 Walker-st., New-York.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, nurse and child, within one hour and a half of the City by rail or boat. Address Box No. 287 New-York Post-office, giving address and terms.

HOTELS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
This house will open on TUESDAY, June 16. Applications may be made at No. 140 5th-av., or at the Bellevue, Newport. PUTNAM & FLETCHER.

COLUMBIA HALL, NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The above establishment is open to visitors for the Summer season. Persons intending to visit these Springs can procure tickets and have their baggage checked by the following routes, viz.: the Hudson River Railroad via Hudson, the Harlem Railroad via Chatham, the Housatonic Railroad via Pittsfield, and by line of first class boats—the Connecticut and Oregon—for Hudson, which alternately leave New-York from the foot of Harrison-st., daily, at 6 P. M. For departure of trains by the different railways see respective advertisements. A circular, respecting the curative properties of the mineral Spring water, with other information, may be obtained on application to A. PARSONS, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—ONE of the most desirable country residences in the vicinity of New-York. The house is built in modern style, has twelve finished rooms, besides cellars and attic, and two bath-rooms. Water and gas in the house. The grounds contain six acres handsomely laid out; walks, shade-trees and every variety of fruit, and a large kitchen garden in the rear; a perfect [illegible], stable, cow-house and henhouse and suitable pasture for horse or cows. This residence is situated on Broad-st., at the head of Broad, about [illegible] walk from the Depot. There is nothing more desirable in Elizabeth, and was improved by Joseph Benjamin, Esq., for his own use. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Eight acres of choice land, cottage house with 12 rooms, heated by furnace; bath-room, pantry and closets, barn, carriage-house, ice-house and shed, a good well of water and three good cisterns; three thousand bearing fruit-trees—apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, 150 bearing grape-vines; lying on Genesee-st., [illegible] miles from the centre or Post-office; sidewalks to the door. Price $12,000. A good house and lot in a desirable part of the City or Brooklyn would be taken in part payment. The proprietor may be seen at Laggrett's Hotel, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., for six days. LEWIS BURTIS.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE house, containing nine rooms and in perfect order; gas and water; good garden with choice fruit trees, grape vines, etc., situated on Lafayette-avenue, East Bedford-avenue, a first-class neighborhood, only two blocks from DeKalb-avenue cars, and 35 minutes to Fulton Ferry. To a gentleman wanting a good home this is an excellent opportunity. Price $3,000; $1,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply, by letter, Box No. 5,051 Post-office.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET UNTIL OCTOBER.—A fine country-seat, situated at Clinton-place, New-Jersey, two miles from Newark, containing 40 or 60 acres, as purchaser may desire, with fine large house, ample outbuildings, plenty of shade and fruit. It is only an hour's distance from New-York, and the situation is elevated, retired and healthy, and combines everything requisite to the making up of a first-class country seat. Apply at Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st. PROSPER F. SHAW.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and furniture at Southport, Ct., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Five acres of land more may be had if desired. House three story, 46 feet square; all the furniture except silver; beautifully situated; fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; fine garden and large quantity of fruit. Terms to suit. Price for the whole, $6,500. SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—NEAR LITTLE NECK BAY, NORTH Shore, L. I., a neat farm of 45 acres, thoroughly tilled, fenced, fine crops, plenty of fruit, first-class out-houses, splendid yachting, fishing, clams, oysters, good roads, only 15 minutes' from Flushing Village and an hour from New-York, and directly on line of proposed New-York and Flushing Railroad extension; terms accommodating. Apply to JOHN BRAINARD, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer Thomas E. Hulse, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or J. E. DE KLYN, Peekskill.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank road, 3 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour; attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS, on premises, or of R. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 82 Chambers-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH 12 or 13 rooms, at the foot of 86th-st., East River, with carriage-house, stable, &c; shade and fruit trees, in abundance, and vegetable garden well stocked. Fine residence for any gentleman doing business down town. For further particulars inquire at No. 435 East 18th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—Five or six acres of beautiful land, situate at Fordham, near St. John's College. It is admirably calculated for the erection of villas. The soil is excellent, free from rock, and the whole tract of a gentle and uniform slope to within a short distance of the Harlem Railroad. Apply to GEORGE O. BARTLETT, No. 416 3d-av.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, NEAR THE Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad, and within 15 minutes of Jersey City, the 2-story and attic double house, beautifully situated and in perfect order, having 14 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, furnace and range, fine carriage-house and barn, one acre of land and plenty of fruit. BULKLEY & PINK,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The premises embrace about six acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 163 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, LOW—A LARGE house with one acre, shade and fruit trees, near railroad depot, Flushing. To let also, a small plain cottage, beautifully shaded, on farm of Wm. Smart, ten minutes' walk from railroad depot, Flushing; rent $60. Inquire of WM. SMART, Flushing, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 390 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STATEN ISLAND—The country place of J. J. Kingsford, one mile from Factoryville Landing, containing about 12 acres; for its shrubbery, fruit, water conveniences, and every other particular, one of the most desirable places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD New-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City; four new cottage dwellings within three minutes' walk of the depot—nine to twelve rooms each, with [illegible] lots. Prices from $2,500 to $3,500. Inquire for particulars at the office of the Merchants' Magazine, Room No. 24, of WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 63 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for either a Summer or permanent residence, containing 70 acres, located on the Sound at the mouth of the Saugatuck River, Westport, Conn. A commodious house and lodge, with large carriage house and barns, all in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Apply for terms and particulars at No. 3 Clinton-[illegible].

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, a beautiful residence, with five acres of land. Brick house, new, containing 12 rooms, and all the modern improvements of a City dwelling. Fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.; good view of the river. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS double house in Peekskill, on high ground, near the Hudson River; lot contains ¾ of an acre; abundance of choice fruit; little money required. Inquire of O. V. CRANE, on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL WATER-FRONT COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Thirty miles from the City, 20 acres with a large substantial mansion. To find a ready purchaser will be sold below its value. Inquire of S. W. MEAD, No. 110 Fulton-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a country residence at West Morrisania, with an acre of ground, all planted; barn, stable, fruit and shade trees. Beautiful and healthy location; easy of access. Apply to Ticket Agent, Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE, with stable, &c., on the Sound; partly furnished if desired. Boat and railroad to the City. Inquire at Pelham Post office, Westchester County, N. Y., or at No. 160 East 30th-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.
A retail boot and shoe establishment, situated on the main street of a thriving city, within an hour's ride of New-York, established in 1836, since which time it has steadily increased its patronage, and now has the reputation of producing some of the finest work in the market. The present proprietor, having another business which demands his time and attention, offers his stock and trade for sale, on easy terms. A rare chance for an active and enterprising man. For further particulars, address G. L., Box No. 134 Times Office.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 108 Nassau-st., New-York.

$500.—FOR SALE—A ONE-HALF INTEREST in an old-established commission business, nine years established, and now in successful operation. For particulars, apply to BLISS & CO., No. 65 Nassau-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY,
Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
REFRIGERATORS of all kinds,
WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS,
WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES,
MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.
Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices. H. H. CASEY.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers—No. 20 Murray and No. 25 Warren-sts.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Large and attractive sale of
ALL WOOL BLACK CLOTHS, DOESKINS, TRICOTS,
SIX-QUARTER SILK MIXED COATINGS,
CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c.
Together with a full assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Skirts, &c.
Also, a full line of Children's and Misses' Skirts, together with a large line of [illegible] to 5-inch Skirt Webs [illegible] close this season's manufacture.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGE'S CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.
By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court, for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in which Peter Stamp and Daniel Stamp, administrators of George Stamp, deceased, are complainants, and Jerry Cowles, [illegible] Vermont, H. H. Aspinwall, and The Midland Coal and Iron Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE in the City of CUMBERLAND, Md., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE, 1863, the tract of land called "THE RESURVEY ON ELK LICK," containing 137 acres of land, underlaid with the great vein, FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mines are open and ready for a large trade in coal, connected by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Farm and miners' houses, pump-house, store-house, &c., suitable for a large trade; all in good condition and ready for transporting coal without further outlay. This is one of the most valuable tracts of coal lands in the George's Creek region, and it is not seldom such a valuable property is offered in the market. The title is unquestionable. Terms, one-third in cash; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Information given by the Trustees in Cumberland, Md.
THOMAS J. McKAIG, } Trustees.
WILLIAM W. McKAIG,

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
256 VALUABLE LOTS, BOUNDED BY 149TH AND 151ST STS., 10TH-AV., AND HUDSON RIVER, TOGETHER WITH WATER RIGHT EXTENDING FROM 149TH TO 151ST-ST., KNOWN AS THE WOODLAND PROPERTY, BEING PART OF THE BRADHURST ESTATE, AND NOW IN POSSESSION OF DICKSON W. FIELD, JR., Esq., RESIDING IN PARIS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILMINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 8, and TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 163 Liberty-st.—
10TH-AV.—[illegible] lots, west side of 10th-av., comprising entire front between 149th and 151st sts.
11TH-AV.—32 lots on the east and west sides of 11th-av., comprising the entire front between 149th and 151st sts., on the lots on the west side of 11th-av., between 150th and 151st sts., is an elegant 4-story brick mansion house, 72 by [illegible] feet [illegible].
149TH-ST.—48 lots on N. S. 149th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th and 11th avs. and Hudson River.
150TH-ST.—[illegible] lots N. S. of 150th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.
151ST-ST.—48 lots on S. S., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.
ALSO, THE VALUABLE WATER FRONT extending from 149th to 151st-st. This property is contiguous to the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 152d-st., the land is high, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. The distance from the CENTRAL PARK is but about 2 miles.
This property is in every respect desirable either for improvement or investment; 151st-st. is open to 12th-av.
Maps will be ready in a few days at the office of the auctioneers. The lots will be sold on the most liberal terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 163 Liberty st., New-York.
The handsome and commodious Gothic stone mansion house, with about 94½ acres of ground, beautifully located, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River. It is known as the Moorings, being the late residence of John G. Boker, and formerly the residence of the late Commodore Perry, and adjoins the country seat of W. H. Aspinwall, Esq. The house is built in modern style, two stories and tower, with spacious cellars; it contains sixteen rooms, has water on first and second floors, bathrooms, dumb waiter, [illegible] water-closets and pipes for gas, and other modern conveniences; suitable stables, sheds, ice-house, new Gothic lodge. The roads are macadamized and in good order. The grounds are beautifully located and handsomely laid out, with fine lawns. The garden is large and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, fine old forest trees. There is a water front of 2,340 feet, with dock. The property will be sold in one parcel or divided as follows:
The mansion, barns and outhouses, with the "dock" and about 53 acres.
Second, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres, adjoining and fronting the river.
Third, the meadow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 30 acres, including the handsome lodge and barns. The right of way to be open in common.
For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, at Sing Sing; MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. Title perfect and at free from incumbrance.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL, PINE, 14TH AND 22D STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 163 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee—
WALL-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, now known as No. 13 Wall-st., being 14 feet 1 1-2 inches front and about 75 feet deep.
PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 6 inches front and rear, by 90 feet and 92.6 deep.
14TH-ST.—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] West 14th-st., near [illegible]-av. Lots each 25 by 103.3.
Also, two equal undivided third parts of two lots on the south side of West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., each 25 by 103.3.
22D-ST.—Two lots, with the two-story brick stables thereon, Nos. 94 and 96 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avenues. Lots each 25 by 98.9.
Sales peremptory.
Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION.—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.
The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago—
[illegible] lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
[illegible] lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
[illegible] lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
2 lots in original town Chicago.
Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
Fifty-four contracts, covering [illegible] lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about [illegible].
Of these lots 5,782 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.
And 4,[illegible] feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 18, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE POSTPONED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. give notice that the Executors' sale of the valuable property in the town of Yonkers, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, is postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 163 Liberty-st., New-York. This property is situated upon an elevated, healthy and beautiful ridge of land, overlooking the valley of the Harlem River, one and a half miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at Williams Bridge, in a choice section of the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, only forty-five minutes from the City, and being divided into plots of five to twenty-two acres each, with good building sites, is well worthy the attention of persons desiring to purchase an attractive country seat. Purchasers generally are cordially invited to visit it. Conveyance can be had at any hour at the depot of the Harlem Railroad at Williams Bridge. A person constantly on the premises to show them. Maps and all particulars to be obtained of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, office No. 9 Pine-st.
SALE OF STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 163 Liberty-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1863, at 12 o'clock, by A. JOURNEAY, property of Mr. J. G. Odell, Marshland, Staten Island: Four and a quarter acres of land, on which there is a three-story frame dwelling, 37x54; twenty rooms in the house; the lower part a store—desirable stand; barn, 24x36; three workshops in addition; three wells of excellent water; large garden, with the choicest fruit trees, grapevines, berries, &c. The house is admirably adapted for a boarding-house or school, the location being central and in an excellent neighborhood. As a business stand, the store could be made one of the best in the country. One-half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a very valuable collection of minerals, comprising specimens of copper, iron, lead, zinc and other ores; also, the finest and most remarkable specimens of crystal ever seen on this continent. The above are from the mines of the Union Mining Company, at Ellenville, Ulster County; were all taken from a cavern 35x60 feet, situated 138 feet below the surface. They have been carefully arranged and examined by Mr. C. Herman, mineralogist, of this City, who pronounced them to be unsurpassed in beauty of formation and brilliancy by any collection he has ever seen. They are now on exhibition at our salesroom, and will be sold without reserve as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in blue and gold brocatel, do. in purple plush, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany sofas and arm-chairs in hair-cloth, rockers and chairs in hair-cloth, gilt-frame mirrors, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany card-tables, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre-tables, rosewood armoir a glace bookcases, maple bedsteads, mahogany writing desks, silver plated ware, china, crockery and glass ware. Catalogues ready on Saturday morning.

SOLDIERS OF THE TWO YEARS' REGIMENTS who have been mustered out, and have not been paid their bounty on account of not having served two years, can have their bounty collected, cashed, or discounted. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.
The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of [illegible] First and only Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.
These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c., [illegible] along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.
The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great South-west at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.
The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.
The published exhibits of the Company, together with maps showing the location and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.
TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.
On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.
We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.
U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863. }
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.
At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 31¾ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.
The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 26, and reopen on the 11th of June.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

GRANT & SON,
No. 48 WALL-ST.
Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.
And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted on account—ed for at market rate.
Commercial paper bought and sold.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40, Exchange-place.

CASH ADVANCES
Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 165 New-York Post-office.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863. }
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. E. DODGE,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES R. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES R. TAYLOR.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., }
Office No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, June 3, 1863. }
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Anthony P. Halsey,
Richard J. Thorne,	Henry C. Deforest,
James E. Cooley,	Henry Rowland,
John P. Nesmith,	Alexander M. Bruen,
Lambert Suydam,	Gardiner A. Sage,
Christian H. Sand,	Nathaniel Briggs,
Charles Yates,	Tarrant Putnam,
Paul Spofford,	Harvey Weed,
George P. Pollen,	Abraham B. Embury,
George Carpenter,	Robert A. Robertson,
Gilbert M. Speir.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
ALBANY, March 11, 1863. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1858, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.
The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK,
m13-law6m, F. Superintendent.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE IN THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES: North American, Knickerbocker, Corn Exchange, New-World, Home, Hope, Beekman, Citizens, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Excelsior, Lafayette, Stuyvesant, Equitable. Also, Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., American Telegraph Co., and a variety of Railroad Bonds.
WANTED—Continental, Lorillard, Firemen's and Columbian (Marine) Insurance Stocks.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 16 Pine-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The past due First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, now Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, will be paid at the Market Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1863, at which time the interest will stop on said bonds.
JOHN BROUGH, President.
HENRY WISE, Chairman Executive Committee.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., }
CHICAGO, May 22, 1863. }
THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 5th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares may stand on the day above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.
A. STONE, Jr., President.
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. noon. The poll will remain open one hour. W. H. WARREN, Secretary.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 25, 1863.

BROADWAY BANK, May 22, 1863.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1863. }
I SHALL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions on account of the United States Six per Cent. Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, until the 30th day of June next, inclusive, after which day the right to convert United States legal tender notes into these bonds, ceases by act of Congress.
Depositors at this office receive a Government Certificate (entitling them to Bonds bearing interest in gold from the date of deposit. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
so long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
For sale at market rates,
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 16 Pine-st.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.
OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., }
No. 34 Wall-st. }
We supply these bonds, as agents, in all denominations, "at par" interest in gold, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.
The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.
Orders accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

YOUNG & HALLOCK,
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N. Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.
Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased. JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.
At an annual election, held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 1st inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the term of four years, ending on the first Monday in June, 1867:
JONATHAN THORNE,
SIDNEY MASON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF.
And for Inspectors of the next ensuing election:
RICHARD STOUT,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 293 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th of June instant.
Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, prepare for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers; procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y.; and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st June next, will be paid at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.) NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Scrip Dividend of
FORTY PER CENT.
was declared to the policy holders on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the business for the year ending May 1, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum was ordered to be paid in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years 1861 and 1862. A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the capital stock was also declared payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees.
HENRY GRINNELL, }
JUNE 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863. }
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 39 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.
By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after June 1. The transfer books will be closed until the first day of June.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY having declared a dividend of Seven Per Cent. on its capital stock, will pay the same to the stockholders, at their office, No. 6 Produce Exchange, from 1 to 2 o'clock, daily, until the 10th inst.
WM. D. MANGAM, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.
This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.
Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.
Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUDLEY B. CURRY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.
The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 36 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.
THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers.
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane.
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.
The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., having been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. John J. Kingsford, the business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of WOTHERSPOON & CO.
GEORGE WOTHERSPOON,
D. A. McTAVISH,
MAY 28, 1863. D. C. WOTHERSPOON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WATERS & THORP, for the sale of silver plated goods.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1863. JOSIAH C. WATERS,
HENRY B. THORP,
No. [illegible] John-st.

No. 22 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A copartnership, under the name of WIGHAM & UNDERHILL, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c. THOMAS M. WIGHAM,
WILLIAM UNDERHILL.

JUNE 1863

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. WHITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country can be had at office of the Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 431 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 60 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will cost but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1836. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most reliable, the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New-Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. [illegible] to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. [illegible] his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE [illegible] A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case. [illegible]

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 60 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of answers, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 60 Lispenard-st., New-York.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.—BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the author and lecturer, contains everything on the subject. Physiological and Medical. Illustrated by wood-cuts and colored plates, 400 pages, well bound; 200th edition; will be sent anywhere free by post for $1 by the publisher, T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 60 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1828.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has consulted them. [illegible] Sold at No. 3 Division-st. [illegible] 400 pages, 100 colored illustrations. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 3, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Navy Department up to the 15th of June for STEAM MACHINERY of the following description, namely:

Geared engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinder, 100 inches; stroke of piston, 4 feet; multiple of gearing, 2; diameter of driving-wheel to pitch line, 10 feet 3 inches; length over all of driving-wheel, 11 feet 3 inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes and an exposed condensing surface of 7,000 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 500 square feet of grate surface and 25,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 18 feet diameter, with 4 blades, and a length of 27 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder post and shoe, and to be provided with eight blowing engines and eight steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Two back-action engines for the United States frigate *Franklin*, at the Kittery Navy-yard; diameter of cylinders, 68 inches; stroke of pistons, three feet nine inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 5,000 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 450 square feet of grate surface and 16,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a super-heating apparatus. To have one brass screw to hoist up, with brass guides and hoisting apparatus; the screw to be 19 feet in diameter, two-bladed, and 5 feet 6 inches long. To be provided with two blowing engines and four steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Back-action engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinders 60 inches, stroke of piston 3 feet. To have one Sewell's surface condenser with seamless brass tubes and an exposed condensing surface of 4,000 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 350 square feet of grate surface and 13,500 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 16 feet diameter, with four blades and a length of 23 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post and shoe; and to be provided with four blowing engines and four steam pumps. The design of these engines to be similar to that of the above, 68 inches diameter of cylinder and 3 feet 9 inches stroke of piston.

Back-action screw engines for gunboats with two cylinders, each of 30 inches diameter, and a stroke of piston of 21 inches. Each pair to have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 1,200 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 187 square feet of grate surface and 4,700 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 11 feet diameter, with four blades and a length of 18 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post, and shoe, and to be provided with one steam pump. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Inclined paddle-wheel engines for double-ended gunboats, with one cylinder of 58 inches diameter of cylinder, and a stroke of piston of 8 feet 9 inches. To have one Sewell's condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 2,500 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes containing 200 square feet of grate surface, and 5,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have overhung iron paddle-wheels of 28 feet 8 inches diameter, and 9 feet length of paddle. To have two blowing engines, and one steam pump. The general plan and specification of this engine can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The material, workmanship and finish of all the screw engines to be the same as described in the specifications for the screw machinery of the sloops of the Juniata class, copies of which are in possession of all the principal marine steam engine building establishments in the United States.

All the provisions embraced in the contracts for that machinery to apply to the contracts which may be made under this advertisement. The same number of duplicate pieces; and the same quantity of tools, instruments, outfits, etc., proportionally, to be supplied, that is called for in those specifications.

The proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Machinery," to distinguish them from other business letters.

Parties are requested to offer for any one of the above engines, or for as many as they may consider themselves able to execute.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the number of engines they propose to build; the names of the parties in full, and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery, erected in the vessel complete and ready for steaming; and the time from date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.

The proposals of parties will also be considered who may choose to offer for machinery of equal power on plans and specifications of their own in place of those above described.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 18, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office offers for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1863.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 5, 1863, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened for the supply of

6,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 36 inches in diameter.

5 tons of special Castings for the same.

10,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 12 inches in diameter.

25,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 6 inches in diameter.

Amount of security required is: For the 36 inch pipes and special castings, ten thousand dollars; and for the 12 and 6 inch pipes, five thousand dollars.

Specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

COAL.—WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until the 15th of June, for the delivery on the North Wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of best White Ash Coal, clean:

800 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) large egg size.
750 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size.
300 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size.

Name of coal and price of each kind stated separately. Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming Districts, at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, *via* the Schuylkill, and Delaware, and Raritan Canals.

The coal to be delivered between the 1st of July and 1st of September next.

Facilities (not including men) for unloading will be furnished. Proposals to be addressed to

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Capt. and Quartermaster.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 21, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.

Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Beekman-st., from Park-row to South-st.; in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 5th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in 49th-st., from 3d-av. to East River; 54th-st., between 2d and 4th avs.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 30, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 187 STATE-STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., June 1, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, June 10, for furnishing the Government twenty (20) cavalry horses, to be delivered at Albany or Plattsburgh, N. Y., and to be from five to eight years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, broken to the saddle and free from all defects. All horses presented will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any failing in all these conditions, rejected. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

GEO. H. WEEKS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130 00
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL. SATURDAY, May 16. TUESDAY, June 30.
FROM NEW-YORK. SATURDAY, June 6. TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from ... $95 to $135
SECOND CABIN ... $70

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN ... $50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,) ... $30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of baggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK.
SIDON ... WEDNESDAY ... 10th June.
OLYMPUS ... WEDNESDAY ... 24th June.
KEDAR ... WEDNESDAY ... 8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:
Cabin ... $80 00
Steerage ... 32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:
Steerage, 6 guineas, or $32.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 6.

Rates of passage from New-York:—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $37.50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
D. B. BABCOCK, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

This splendid steamship made her last voyage to New-Orleans and back, with full cargoes out and home, in less than 17 days.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JNO. A. POST,

carrying the regular United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

N. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA,
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $60.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Wednesday, June 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No freight received, or bill of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

The steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 14, at foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 7, and sail at 8 o'clock precisely on SATURDAY MORNING, the 6th inst., with the passengers and their baggage intended for the Great Eastern's present trip to Liverpool.

None but passengers allowed on board.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA ... Saturday ... June 6
EDINBURGH ... Saturday ... June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... Saturday ... June 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. PEARKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 21 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE.—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. O. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 23.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

The following certificates of Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company Stock:

No. 2,880—50 Shares, name James W. Raynor.
No. 2,474—50 shares, name James W. Raynor.
No. 2,904—100 Shares, name H. Durkee.

The public are cautioned not to negotiate them. The finder will return them to

E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, 20 William-st.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSE, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 50 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
BEGINS AT 8.
OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING,
(FRIDAY,)
Last time Knowles' celebrated play of
THE WIFE.

Julian St. Pierre		Mr. Lester Wallack
Leonardo Gonzaga	Princes of Mantua	C. Fisher
Ferardo Gonzaga		Norton
Antonio, a curate		Mr. John Gilbert
Lorenzo, an advocate of Rome		Mr. Reynolds
Bartolo		Mr. G. Holland
Count Florio		Mr. Parkes
Hugo, guardian to Mariana		Mr. Pope
Advocate to Hugo		Mr. Browne
Courier		Mr. Turner
Mariana		Mrs. Hoey
Floribel		Miss Mary Barrett

SATURDAY—Last time,
MARRIED LIFE.
MONDAY, 15th, and last time this season, the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with the standard cast of the establishment.
TUESDAY—Bulwer's great play of
MONEY,
with its unequaled distribution, will be given for the
LAST TIME THIS SEASON.
WEDNESDAY—Last night of the favorite comedy of
WILD OATS,
with its highly attractive cast.
THURSDAY—Will be produced, first time here, with
NEW SCENERY AND DRESSES,
the popular play of
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Will be repeated in rapid succession, "America in Paris," "Love and Money," "Speed the Plough," "Cure for the Heartache," "The Road to Ruin," "The Fine Old English Gentleman" and "The Stranger."

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT—CLOSING OF THE SEASON.
And Farewell Performance of the Company.
First time of
LE FILS DE GIBOYER.
Comedie in five acts and in prose, by M. Emile Augier, of the Academy Francaise.
Doors open at 7¼, curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats at
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 422 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 657 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifixion and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MOTT'S DOCK, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK, WHITESTONE AND BAYLES DOCK.

The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHARLES PECK, on and after SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, will leave as follows:

Roslyn	6.30 A. M.	Sands Point	7.32 A. M.
Glenwood	6.35 A. M.	Great Neck	7.45 A. M.
Mott's Dock, (discontinued in the morning for present.)		Bayles Dock	8.05 A. M.
Glen Cove	7.10 A. M.	Whitestone	8.15 A. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, for the above-named landings EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4.15 P. M.

The above steamer will, about the 20th of June next, make two trips each day from New-York to Glen Cove and the intermediate landings. No freight will be taken on the morning and evening trips, except to the landings beyond Glen Cove.

THE PAVILION HOTEL AT GLEN COVE is located at the landing of the above steamer, and is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders.

WM. M. WEEKS,
Superintendent of Boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at 3 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, on and after [illegible], leave Pier No. 21 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 6 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 3:15 A. M.; for White Plains, 6:05 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 6:10, and 5 P. M.; and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:15, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 7:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:40 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 3 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., 3 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 6.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 5.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.45, 10.30 A. M., 12.45, 3.10, 5.45 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. — Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. — Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.

FROM THIRTIETH-ST. — 7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:27 P. M. — 10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:25 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation,) until further notice, for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; and 5:15 P. M., for Long Branch and Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:00 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vesey and Leight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vesey and Leight sts.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES TO CHARter for excursions.—Florida and Valley Groves to let. Also, boats for towing about the harbor. Office No. 298 West-st., corner of Beaver. Hours, 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

H. HALLAN.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves engaged, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 280 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ONLY A SHORT TIME LONGER
GEN. TOM THUMB,
His beautiful and accomplished
LITTLE WIFE,
Miss LAVINIA WARREN,
The redoubtable
COMMODORE NUTT,
And the
ELFIN MINNIE WARREN.

THE FOUR SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS ever known on the face of the globe, and withal
THE GREATEST WONDERS
in the world, will remain on exhibition here
BUT A VERY SHORT TIME LONGER,
as their preparations are already perfected for Europe, and they embark at an early day. These
FOUR WONDERFUL LITTLE PEOPLE
ALL TOGETHER WEIGH BUT 100 POUNDS.
Not as much as one ordinary boy of 16 years.
They are not only the greatest curiosities in the world AS THE SMALLEST QUARTETTE OF HUMANITY, of perfect form and features, but also
INTERESTING AND TALENTED PERFORMERS.
They sing, dance, give the Grecian Statues, personate various characters, &c., &c., with a talent and perfection unmatched, if not unequaled.
COM. NUTT AS A COMIC SINGER,
Has few equals, and never fails to elicit the heartiest applause of his audience. It is conceded that their entertainment is of the highest order.
THEY HOLD THEIR LEVEES
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING.
EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock.
EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock,
the whole four appear in the identical
WEDDING COSTUMES
WEDDING COSTUMES
which they wore at GRACE CHURCH, and in which Gen. Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren were married, Feb. 10, 1863.
They also appear in other costumes, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.
THE MORNING EXHIBITION is always the best for
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES,
as it is less crowded and more comfortable.
ALSO, VARIOUS HOURS, AFTERNOON and EVENING, at each Dramatic Performance, besides their
EXHIBITIONS ON THE PLATFORM,
and in the main hall of the Museum.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CARTES DE VISITE, by Brady, of these Four Wonderful Lilliputians, all on one card, for sale in the Museum, at 25 cents each. Also,
OF THE GENERAL AND HIS WIFE,
On one card, and of
COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN,
On one card, at 15 cents. These are
THE ONLY GENUINE PHOTOGRAPHS
Of these four wonderful people. All others offered
ARE SPURIOUS IMPOSITIONS,
Against which the public are warned. Sent by mail at same price.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a Million other Wonders from every quarter of the globe.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON A FAIR LADY,
AND COMIC BURLETTA, 'TWAS I,
at each.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

IRVING HALL.
BILLIARD TOURNAMENT
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.
FRIDAY, June 5,
AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
KAVANAGH against FOX.
FOLEY against ESTEPHE.
EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
TIEMAN against GOLDTHWAIT.
SEEREITER against DEERY.
At the afternoon exhibition
LADIES,
accompanied by gentlemen, are admitted without charge.
TICKETS 50 CENTS EACH.
For sale at the principal billiard-rooms and at the door.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGAN
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE
That assisted by
Prof. J. B. BROWN
and
Mrs. E. F. ELLET,
She will appear in a
READING AND RECITATION
OF
SCENES AND POETIC SELECTIONS,
At Dodworth's Hall,
On MONDAY, June 8, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents.
To be had at
Appleton's, Hall & Son's, and at the door.

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND PLACE OF EDUCATION.
LIBRARY OF HISTORY,
ARCHITECTURE AND THE ARTS OF DESIGN.
All lovers of learning are freely
invited to its use.
Professors and Editors of the Public Press.

Economy in Building, Landscape Gardening and Furnishing, especially inculcated by Illustration and Precept.

The best books made known, and building designs furnished, for
CITY AND COUNTRY,
Public and Private.
STORE FRONTS, BANKS, CITY DWELLINGS.
ALEX. J. DAVIS, Architect,
No. 1, base New-York University.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.

Is a reliable Educational Exchange.
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For giving Parents information of good Schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—T. C. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.—This institution is located in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., six miles from Goshen and sixty from New-York, via Erie Railroad. Superior advantages offered. Boys of all ages admitted and prepared for business or college. Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of entrance. Institution liberally endowed. Number of boarders limited to 25. A few more vacancies to fill. Board and tuition $140 per annum. For catalogues direct as above.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, President.

FOR SALE—BOARDING SCHOOL, SUITABLE for school, Summer residence or boarding-house, situated in the most healthy and pleasant part of Pennsylvania. Address J. W. SIMONTON, Esq., Harrisburgh, Penn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Thirty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

APPLICATIONS FOR TUTORSHIPS IN any school during the year commencing September, 1863, will be received during the present month, at No. 204 6th-av., corner 13th-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.
WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed to Nos. 596 and 598 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE—THOROUGHly broke to the saddle; has been in cavalry service eight months; is a good leaper, very fleet, six years old, is bred, stylish and perfectly sound. Address H. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF LARGE BLACK CARriage horses, stylish, kind and gentle; have been driven single, double, and as leaders in a four-in-hand; of more than ordinary speed. To be seen at Carpenter's Old Stable, No. 209 East 24th-st.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND CALECHE OR Bret, a rockaway coach and rockaway, for sale at WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, Nos. 596 and 598 Broadway, above Niblo's. Also a fine selection of new carriages of every description.

HORSE, COUPE AND VICTORIA FOR SALE.—A gentleman, about going to Europe wishes to sell a very stylish gray horse, coupe and victoria. Apply at No. 40 Beaver-st., Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PHAETON, three seats, in good order, at the stable of Messrs. UNDERHILL & FLEET, Lafayette-place, near Astor-place.

MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A REGULAR monthly meeting will be held at the MERCER HOUSE on THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 5, at 1½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, to make arrangements for celebrating the 87th anniversary of our National Independence, the coming 4th day of July.

By Order, H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.

Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE Woman's Library will be held at the Library Rooms, MONDAY, June 8, at 5 o'clock P. M.

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. [illegible] Grand-st., 18 Park-row, 125 Bowery, 216 6th-av., 388 6th-av., 43 8th-av., 11 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Gates-av., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... Mr. WM. WHEATLEY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,
AND OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
grand romantic drama, entitled the
DUKE'S MOTTO,
which has been unhesitatingly pronounced by the
PRESS AND PUBLIC
THE
MOST SUCCESSFUL
drama of modern times.
Mr. WM. WHEATLEY
in his great character of
Capt. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
The play produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
SPLENDID MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW FURNITURE,
AND
ORIGINAL MUSIC.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The piece is a melodrama of the genuine order. It is a most striking play, crowded full of the most exciting and interesting incidents, and unsurpassed in picturesque and effective situations. The cast was exceedingly strong, and the acting was all that could be desired. Mr. Collins made his reappearance as Carrickfergus, and received a hearty welcome. He acted far better than we have ever seen him before, and sang two new songs. Mr. Collins' singing was, of course, admirable. Mr. Wheatley appeared as Lagardere, the hero of the play, and his reception was most flattering. We can use no words of praise too extreme for Mr. Wheatley's acting. When he disguised himself as Esop, the hunchback, the audience was completely deceived, and shouts of astonishment and delight greeted his resumption of his original dress and manner. The dresses and scenery were worthy of the occasion. Every scene was a gem in its way, and all were new. The audience overcrowded the theatre, and the invariable exclamations of wonder, surprise and pleasure, and the constantly-recurring applause, stamped 'The Duke's Motto' as one of the greatest successes of the day. The management has a perfect right to anticipate as long a run for the play here as in Paris or London, and we sincerely hope and expect that these anticipations may be realized."—*New-York Herald, June 2.*

"'The Duke's Motto' is a highly elaborate and exciting drama of the sensation school, keeping the audience in a state of breathless anticipation from beginning to end. It must be added, too, that there is nothing unwholesome in the way this is done. The general distribution of the parts at Mr. Wheatley's theatre is excellent, the manager sustaining the leading *rôle* with fine breadth of style and dash. Obviously the best character he has assumed in New-York. The attention of the audience was maintained with unflagging interest to the end, and all the most exciting situations were loudly applauded. In short, the 'Duke's Motto' was a success that will necessitate its performance for many weeks. The scenery and costumes are alike good, and the pains which Mr. Wheatley has bestowed upon the work merit the handsome reward which that gentleman is likely to obtain from its performance."—*N. Y. Times, June 2.*

"The 'Duke's Motto' is cleverly constructed, is brilliantly put upon the stage, and forms altogether the best example of the modern romantic drama yet produced here or in England; it abounds in the most popular of stage personages, princes, dukes, lords, ladies, gipsies, assassins, bravo men, cowards, and chilly-blooded villains, and all in due time take a hand in the startling occurrences, mysterious disappearances, dastardly outrages, heroic actions, daring feats and astounding proceedings generally, that are unfolded with panoramic rapidity for three hours or more. The ingenuity displayed in introducing, employing, and disposing of so dense a dramatic population excites a respect equaling that, which we must feel for the author's sagacity in discovering the best method of catering to the public appetite. PAUL FEVAL, who wrote the original of the 'Duke's Motto,' Le Bossu, may congratulate himself that his fiction was prepared for English boards by so skillful a dramatist as JOHN BROUGHAM."—*World, June 2.*

"Mr. Wheatley is in a fair way to win the reputation of being the most enterprising and liberal of New-York managers. During his term of administration he has offered an almost uninterrupted series of as brilliant scenic spectacles as were ever witnessed upon the Metropolitan stage. To be gorgeous and grand to the limits of canvas and color, is the aim on which his mind is fixed, and in 'The Duke's Motto,' which was produced last Monday night with unqualified success, he has accomplished a culmination of theatrical gorgeousness and grandeur, compared with which his previous achievements become insignificant, at least, third or fourth magnitude. Much of the acting and all of the stage appointments received the most enthusiastic recognitions of their merit. The scenery of Messrs. Selwyn, Hayes, Hilliard and Thorne was acknowledged to be unparalleled in richness and splendor. The dresses were equally admirable. Mr. Wheatley's acting of the principal part was spirited, vigorous and always effective. There can be no hazard in predicting that 'The Duke's Motto' will prove a remarkable and long-continued success. It has about it so many elements of popularity, and is presented to the public with such remarkable evidences of enterprise and good taste that its progress is not likely to be interrupted throughout the entire Summer."—*Tribune, June 2.*

FRIDAY EVENING, June 5,
And until further notice,
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
CARRICKFERGUS ... Mr. COLLINS
In which he will sing two new songs, entitled
"The Avalanche of Usquebaugh" and "While There's Life There's Hope."
Capt. Henri de Lagardere ... Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Supported by
Messrs. J. B. Studley, E. Lamb, J. W. Collier, F. Mordaunt, J. G. Burnett, C. Kingsland, Mmes. Ponisi, J. H. Allen, George Jordan, &c.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.
Performance begins at 8 o'clock, concludes before 11 o'clock.
COOLEST THEATRE IN AMERICA.
Seats secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,
comprising seventy scenes of the most interesting places of
THE BIBLE LAND,
printed upon over 12,000 square feet of canvas, by that greatest of scenic limners, Mons. LOUIS DUFLOCQ, of Paris.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½.
The entertainment closes with a GRAND FESTIVE ILLUMINATION of that noblest piece of architecture ever produced by man,
ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT ROME.

ON EXHIBITION,
LAST WEEK OF R. GIGNOUX'S CELEBRATED
PICTURE,
"THE ALPS BY SUNRISE,"
At Goupil's Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A CARD.
WM. B. BRADBURY'S
PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner Crosby-st., New-York.

The undersigned hereby announces to his patrons that, with all his increased facilities, he has been unable fully to meet the present unexpectedly large demand for his Piano-fortes. He is now enlarging his factory to twice its former size, and otherwise greatly increasing his manufacturing facilities, by means of which he will soon be in a position to meet promptly all orders for his instruments. Meanwhile, he begs his customers to be patient, assuring them that their orders shall be filled with the utmost possible dispatch, consistent with thorough and perfect workmanship.

Samples of his different styles may be seen, and the tone, for which they have become so celebrated, heard, at his warerooms, No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway. Professors, amateurs, and all lovers of a good piano are cordially invited to call and try them, with or without reference to purchasing.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the late Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point, than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes,
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect pianoforte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased; or on agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $45 to $250. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Hoe's, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS AND MOUTH HARMONICAS.—DANIEL HESS, importer and manufacturer, respectfully calls the attention of [illegible]

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS [illegible] Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS and cottage uprights, for small rooms and country residences, for sale wholesale and retail, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house. Send for a price list. [illegible] CHAMBERS, Bible house, 8th-st., corner 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO FORTES, No. 715 Broadway. [illegible] 7 and 7¼ octave.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, No. 28 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 427 Washington-st.

JUNE 1863

GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Order Suppressing the Chicago Times Revoked.

The New-York World Allowed to Circulate.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 4.

The *Times* having issued a paper this morning, the military took possession of the office, and remained until evening, when a telegram received by the proprietors from Gen. BURNSIDE, saying that his order suppressing their circulation having been revoked by the President, they were at liberty to continue its publication.

In the United States Court, to-day, the entire session was devoted to hearing arguments of the counsel for the *Times*.

THE WORLD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, June 4.

Editor of the New-York World:

Having been directed by the President of the United States to revoke that part of my order suppressing the Chicago *Times*, I have revoked the entire order, and your paper will be allowed its circulation in this Department.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ORDERS.

RESTRICTING THE CIRCULATION OF COPPERHEAD JOURNALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, O., June 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 84.—1. The tendency of the opinions and articles habitually published in the newspaper known as the New-York *World* being to cast reproach upon the Government, and to weaken its efforts to suppress the rebellion by creating distrust in its war policy, its circulation in time of war is calculated to exert a pernicious and treasonable influence, and is therefore prohibited in this Department.

2. Postmasters, news agents and all others will govern themselves by this order, as any person detected in forwarding, selling or in any way circulating the paper referred to, will be promptly arrested and held for trial.

3. On account of the repeated expression of disloyal and incendiary sentiments, the publication of the newspaper known as the Chicago *Times* is hereby suppressed.

4. Brig.-Gen. JACOB AMMEN, commanding the District of Illinois, is charged with the execution of the third paragraph of this order.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

(Signed)—LEWIS RICHMOND, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

Official—D. R. DARNED, Capt. and A. A. G.

AGAINST COPPERHEAD LITERATURE IN GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87.—*It is announced for the* information of all concerned, that the publication or circulation of books containing sentiments of a disloyal tendency, comes clearly within the reach of General Orders No. 38, and those who offend will be dealt with accordingly.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.

(Signed,) LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: W. P. ANDERSON, Ass't. Adjt.-General.

A CONTUMACIOUS CHAPLAIN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61.—Rev. S. T. HUNTING, Chaplain Twenty-seventh regiment infantry, Michigan Volunteers, having strangely forgotten his clerical character, as well as his duties as an officer, by countenancing in his regiment resistance to a lawful order of a superior officer, and having written a letter to a civilian in which he desires him to appeal to popular assemblages to support his presumptive and mutinous spirit, he is, subject to the approval of the President, dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, as a man totally unfitted to fill a position which least, perhaps, of all should have been disgraced by the deliberate and persistent violation of an oath of office. By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

(Signed) LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

Official: W. P. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

A COURT-MARTIAL.

For uttering disloyal and seditious sentiments, tending to discourage enlistments, afford aid and comfort to the enemy and weaken the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion, JACOB BRENNER has been sentenced by Court-martial to pay as a fine five hundred ($500) dollars, is required to give bonds to the amount of two thousand ($2,000) dollars for his future loyal conduct, and to remain in prison until the foregoing sentence is complied with.

AN IMPORTANT HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Is a Spy Subject to the Control of the Military or Civil Authorities?

On the 19th ult., the Provost-Marshal arrested, at a boarding-house in Eighth-street, Mr. SIDNEY KIRTLAND, recently from Alabama, who passed under the assumed name of Catlin. The charge against him was that of being a rebel spy and of having communication with the enemy. Day before yesterday, KIRTLAND sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, through his counsel, Ex-Judge STUART, which was made returnable before Judge MCCUNN at his Chambers in Wall-street. P. M. GLASSY, Esq., on behalf of the Provost-Marshal, made prompt return to the writ, producing the body of the prisoner. The return set forth that, in April last, KIRTLAND left the State of Alabama, now in rebellion against the Government, passed secretly through the Union lines, and, on his arrival in this city, took lodgings with a man named PUTNAM, who was well known to the Provost-Marshal as being in communication with the enemy; that he refused to take the oath of allegiance, and while here went under an assumed name, and that he was regarded and held as a spy, subject to the control of the military authorities, or if not a spy, that he was a prisoner of war. The return to the writ having been submitted to the Judge, the case was adjourned to 2 P. M. yesterday. At the hour appointed the prisoner was again produced, and his counsel put in a traverse to the above return to the following effect: That KIRTLAND is a Northern man, born and bred in Saybrook, Ct., and never spent a Winter in the South until the rebellion broke out; that his reasons for leaving Alabama were to avoid conscription into the rebel army and to pay a visit to his parents before they died, who are now living in Saybrook, and are both between 80 and 90 years of age; that he has always been loyal to the United States Government, and believing that the rebellion would be substantially ended during the present year he was staying here waiting for that event; that the reason why he refused to take the oath of allegiance was because, if he were to do so, all his property, which is in the South, would be destroyed, and his family reduced to poverty, and his Northern creditors defrauded of their just dues; also the additional and more potent reason that his wife and children, who are at present with her parents in Alabama, would be imprisoned and perhaps put to death, if it were known that he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. He denies that he is a spy or has communication with the enemy, and says that his acquaintance with the man PUTNAM was purely accidental, and he knows nothing of his business or purposes. His reasons for going under an assumed name are not given.

The above traverse having been sworn to by the prisoner, the case was adjourned to 12 M. to-day, when the legal questions involved will be argued by the counsel for the Government and for the prisoner respectively. These questions are substantially the same as those embraced in the Hambleton case, and are of the utmost importance, as they involve the point whether, in time of war, a person coming from the enemy's lines, and arrested as a spy, can be taken out of the custody of the military authorities and set at liberty by the civil tribunals. It is essential for various reasons that the point should be speedily settled one way or the other, and Judge MCCUNN has promised to give his decision to-day. It has been intimated that if the Government is to be continually thwarted in the exercise of what it deems to be its legitimate war powers, it will be under the absolute necessity of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* entirely, so far as this City is concerned.

The Returning Regiments.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The above regiment arrived at this City from the seat of war yesterday. The regiment is composed of Germans, numbers 300 men, and is commanded by Lieut.-Col. SCHLUMBACH. It paraded up Broadway to Grand-street, thence to the Bowery to LOHMULLER'S saloon, where it was invited to partake of refreshments.

RECEPTION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June —, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.—Pursuant to brigade order this regiment will parade on Friday, the 5th inst., to participate in the reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments New-York Volunteers.

Line will be formed on Broome-street; right on Broadway at 2 o'clock P. M. Field and Staff mounted, will report to the Commandant on the parade-ground. The band and non-commissioned Staff will report to the Adjutant a quarter of an hour before time of formation, on the parade-ground.

By order of Col. J. M. VARIAN.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Adjutant.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Charges and Specifications of Official Misconduct Against the Police Commissioners.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: I respectfully present the following charges and specifications of official misconduct against JAMES BOWEN, THOMAS C. ACTON and JOHN G. BERGEN, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and each of them, except that the said JAMES BOWEN is not included in so much of the said charges and specifications as relates to misconduct since the 1st day of January last past; the said charges and specifications being supplementary and in addition to the charges against the said Commissioners made by the subscriber on the 1st day of January last past:

FIRST CHARGE.

Arresting persons arbitrarily, without legal process or other valid authority, in violation of section 11, title 6, chapter 1, part 4, of the Revised Statutes, by which it is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, "If any Sheriff or other officer, or any person pretending to be an officer, shall, under the pretence or color of any process or other legal authority, arrest any person, or detain him against his will," "without due and legal process, or other valid authority," and omitting to take persons so arrested before a magistrate, in violation of section 20, of chapter 259, of the Laws of 1860, which requires that "every member of the Police force who shall arrest a person without a warrant shall immediately and without delay, upon such arrest, convey in person such offender before the nearest magistrate, that he may be dealt with according to law."

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners caused or permitted the arrest of ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, at No. 84 West Fourteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or about the 7th of August, 1861, by two members of the Metropolitan Police force, upon the order of Superintendent KENNEDY, of the said force, without legal process or other valid authority, and held the said SULLIVAN in custody without taking him before a magistrate, all of which was in violation of said statutes.

[There are twelve other specifications, varying but slightly in the alleged wrongful arrest of individuals.]

SECOND CHARGE.

Using the public buildings in their charge and control as such Commissioners and permitting the same to be used for the forcible and unlawful confinement of persons as prisoners who were not held on any legal process or valid charge, and denying to such persons any and all information as to the cause of their imprisonment.

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners caused or permitted ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN to be forcibly and unlawfully imprisoned at the police headquarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets, in the City of New-York, during one night in the month of August, 1861, the said SULLIVAN not being held in custody on any legal process or valid charge, and being denied any and all information as to the cause of his imprisonment.

[There are eight other specifications of wrongful imprisonment of individuals.]

THIRD CHARGE.

Permitting ladies to be treated by members of the Metropolitan Police force in a manner inconsistent with the respect due to their sex and with their natural modesty, and injurious to the feelings and character of those who were wantonly and cruelly subjected to such treatment.

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners permitted Mrs. [illegible] M. BRINSMADE, a lady about 30 years of age, to be unlawfully held in custody by members of the Metropolitan Police force, from about the 28th of September, 1861, to the 2d of November, 1861, at the Police Station-house in West Forty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, a building in the charge of the said Commissioners, and under their control, which building was occupied by a large number of men and not by any other woman, at which place she was attended and waited upon only by men, and was also subjected to the improper importunities of one or more men in the employ of the War Department at Washington, who visited her and sought to induce a compliance with their desires by means of the power which was exercised over her liberty, during which time her friends were not allowed to see her, and she was prevented from any communication with them, all of which was in violation of law and decency.

Second Specification.—That the said Commissioners permitted CATHARINE MCCABE, a lady about 22 years of age, to be unlawfully held in custody by members of the Metropolitan Police force, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock in the evening of the 29th of August, 1862, at the Police Headquarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets, in the City of New-York, a building in the charge of the said Commissioners, and under their control, in a room with a man also held as a prisoner, to whom she was a stranger, and without the company of any person of her own sex, all of which was in violation of law and decency.

FOURTH CHARGE.

Confining persons held as prisoners by the said Commissioners, or under their control, in a cruel and inhuman manner.

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners caused or permitted AUGUSTUS H. BENNING to be confined as a prisoner, in close custody, from the 13th of August, 1861, to the 19th of the same month, in cell No. 4 in the basement of the Police Headquarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets, in the City of New-York, said cell being a damp, dark, noxious and unhealthy place, six feet long by four feet wide, overrun with vermin, filled with offensive and deleterious odors, and furnished for the purposes of sleep with only a wooden shelf and a wooden pillow—such confinement being of a nature calculated to endanger the life of the said BENNING.

[There are two other specifications under this charge.]

FIFTH CHARGE.

Unlawfully transferring and conveying persons, (held in custody by them or their subordinates without authority,) who were within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, and entitled to its protection, to places within the limits of the State, but under another jurisdiction, and control, in violation of the laws of the State of New-York and in contravention of its honor and dignity.

Specification.—That the said Commissioners, in or about the month of August, 1861, caused or permitted Lewis Ballard, David P. Webster, William A. Greenleaf, William M. Van Wascum, William H. McDonald, Alfred Kershaw, Alfred Phillips, Frederick Duane, A. W. Platt and Richard Kingland, who were unlawfully held in custody by the said Commissioners or their subordinates, to be forcibly and unlawfully taken and conveyed from the City of New-York to the said Fort Hamilton, and to be there delivered to a military officer of the United States, by whom the said persons were held in custody were taken and conveyed to the said Fort Lafayette, at which last-mentioned place each of the said persons was subsequently and unlawfully confined as a prisoner.

[There are four other specifications under this charge.]

SIXTH CHARGE.

Using the power of the Metropolitan Police, and permitting the same to be used, to coerce persons within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York and under its protection, and compel them as a condition of their release from an illegal imprisonment to take an oath which they could not lawfully be required to take, and which oath was in contravention of the rights, interests, dignity and honor of the State of New-York.

[There are three specifications under this charge.]

SEVENTH CHARGE.

Using the power of the Metropolitan Police, and permitting the same to be used, to coerce persons within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York and under its protection, and to compel them, as a condition of release from an illegal imprisonment, to execute and deliver a bond which they could not lawfully be required to execute and deliver, which proceeding was in violation of the rights of the said persons, and in contravention of the honor and dignity of the State of New-York.

[There are three specifications under this charge.]

EIGHTH CHARGE.

Forcibly and unlawfully searching the persons, property and premises of individuals against whom no criminal charge had been made or was pending, and taking therefrom papers and other property and retaining the same.

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners, in the month of August, 1861, caused or permitted two members of the Metropolitan Police force, upon the order of Superintendent KENNEDY, by force and violence, and without a warrant or other legal process, to search the person of ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, against whom no criminal charge had been made or was pending, and in like manner to search the office and residence of the said SULLIVAN, and to break the locks of his desks and other furniture, all of which was in violation of law.

[There are other specifications under this charge.]

NINTH CHARGE.

Using and expending moneys raised by taxation and paid to the treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police, under and by virtue of chapter 259 of the laws of 1860 for purposes not authorized by law, and in violation of the express provision of the said statute.

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners have expended about one hundred thousand dollars of the said moneys since the 7th day of November, 1861, in the purchase of a site of ground in Mulberry-street, in the City of New-York, and in the erection, fitting up and furnishing of a building thereon, not by contract, but by payments to favorites, at extravagant prices, without any authority of law, and notwithstanding a positive prohibition contained in said chapter 259 of the laws of 1860.

Second Specification.—That the said Commissioners have from time to time expended divers sums, forming part of the said moneys, for the purchase and keeping of horses for the use of the said Commissioners and their clerks, without authority of law, and notwithstanding a positive prohibition contained in said chapter 259 of the laws of 1860.

Third Specification.—That the said Commissioners have at various times expended divers sums, forming part of the said moneys, in payment of the expenses of members of the Metropolitan Police force, incurred while the said members were traveling within and without the limits of the State of New-York, upon business not authorized by the laws of the said State, and not forming part of their duties as members of the said force.

Fourth Specification.—That the said Commissioners have annually received a large sum of money, to wit: about ten thousand dollars, as part of the said moneys raised by taxation, and expended such moneys for the purchase of buttons for uniforms of the officers and men of the force, but that the said officers and men have nevertheless been required to pay the said Commissioners, or some of their subordinates, for the buttons furnished to and received by them respectively.

TENTH CHARGE.

Expending and disbursing moneys paid to and deposited with the said Commissioners in a fiduciary capacity in violation of the trust under which such moneys were received by them.

Specification.—That the said Commissioners, on or about the 12th of July, 1860, received the sum of $13,750, in pursuance of the instructions of the Japanese gentlemen, who had then recently been guests of the City of New-York, upon the trust that the said Commissioners were to distribute the said sum of money among the police force of said City, or a portion of the said force, and that the said Commissioners kept the said money for a long time in their own possession, and have expended the whole or a large part thereof for purposes other than that for which it was deposited with them, and in violation of the said trust.

ELEVENTH CHARGE.

Authorizing and permitting the members of the Metropolitan Police force, and other persons holding office under the said Commissioners, to hold other positions and perform other duties inconsistent with the proper and thorough performance of their duties as members of the said force and officers in the employ of the said Commissioners; and also paying to some of them their salaries for periods of time during which they were in other employ and received other pay.

Using and threatening to use their power to remove members of the Metropolitan Police force, and to appoint persons as such members of the said force, for the purpose of compelling and attempting to compel members of the said force, and persons seeking to become members, to sign papers and perform other acts which the said members and other persons could not legally and properly be required to sign or perform.

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners, for the purpose of acquiring an unlawful control over the members of the force, required THEODORE BRODHEAD and other persons appointed as patrolmen to sign, before they were sworn into office, resignations of the offices to which they had been appointed, which resignations were retained by the said Commissioners for the purpose of allowing them to dismiss said patrolmen arbitrarily and without trial.

TWELFTH CHARGE.

[There are four other specifications under this charge.]

THIRTEENTH CHARGE.

Using and attempting to use the power of the Metropolitan Police force to influence public elections and to control members of the Metropolitan Police force and other citizens in their political action.

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners caused or permitted JOHN A. KENNEDY to issue and publish on the 1st day of November, 1862, a certain paper, known as "General Order, No. 224," signed by the said KENNEDY, as such Superintendent, by which said paper the Captains of the Police for the several Precincts in the Metropolitan Police Districts were directed to station a man at the polls in each Election District during the general election, held on the 4th day of November last, "from the opening to the closing thereof," who should "carefully note each and every person" offering to vote at such poll whose name appeared "on the exemption books as excused from draft by any Commissioner on the ground of being an alien or non-resident," the pretended object of said paper being to aid the War Department in making a draft of persons for military service, but its real object being to deter citizens from voting by connecting in their minds the exercise of that right with the draft which was then expected to be made for the military service of the United States.

Second Specification.—That the said Commissioners caused and permitted the said KENNEDY to include in the said paper, known as General Order No. 224, further directions, to the effect that every person offering to vote whose name appeared on the exemption books as having been excused from draft, on the ground of being an alien or non-resident, "should be arrested and conveyed to the station house, there to be detained subject to the orders of the Secretary of War," notwithstanding that the said Commissioners and the said Superintendent well knew that it was the duty of the officers to arrest any person voting illegally and report the case to the District Attorney of the County for prosecution, in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York, and that there was no law providing for the punishment of an illegal voter by or through the Secretary of War, and the object of withholding, as directed by the said paper, any person voting illegally from the punishment provided by the laws of the said State and wrongfully holding him "subject to the orders of the War Department," being to hold out to every such person voting illegally the inducement of immunity from punishment in case he voted in a manner likely to be acceptable to the Secretary of War.

Third Specification.—That THOMAS C. ACTON, one of the said Commissioners, on one occasion sent a message to WILLIAM ROSS, one of the Metropolitan Police force, by the police telegraph, to get a crowd of persons and take them to a primary election, to be held in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, to aid in the election of a ticket supported by the said ACTON.

FOURTEENTH CHARGE.

Appointing persons as Policemen from improper considerations, and allowing money to be exacted from applicants as a condition of appointment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY K. BLAUVELT.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

City and County of New-York, ss.—HENRY K. BLAUVELT, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing charges and specifications are true, to the best of his knowledge, and as he verily believes.

HENRY K. BLAUVELT.

Sworn before me this 2d day of June, 1863. THOMAS D. JAMES, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 3, 1863.

The annexed papers are copies of charges which have been made against you, and which are on file in this office. You are required to make written answers to the same, which are to be sent to me on or before the 13th instant. You are also required to answer within the same time to the charges which were made by H. K. BLAUVELT, on the 1st of January last, copies of which were served upon you on the 3d day of January last. When your answers are received, I will make the proper order for an inquiry into the truth of the charges made.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Messrs. JAMES BOWEN, THOMAS C. ACTON and JOHN G. BERGEN.

THE TURF.

The Great Trotting Match Between George M. Patchen and Gen. Butler.

The second match for $5,000 between these horses—two miles and repeat in harness—took place Wednesday on the Fashion Race-course, in presence of about two thousand spectators—good order reigning—against about ten thousand who witnessed the last match. Of course this meagre attendance is to be attributed to the scenes of rowdyism and robbery which occurred both inside and outside the course, and on the railroad cars, on the former occasion; and, after the fashion of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen, a hundred Metropolitan Police, under the charge of Capt. WILLIAMS, Twentieth Precinct, were detailed for the protection of the people who were not there yesterday. Forty of them went to the course in the 10 o'clock train, and the rest with the crowd in the 2 o'clock train, and were thus enabled to protect the passengers from the operations of the few city thieves and three-card-monte men who had managed to smuggle themselves on board, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Detectives who pointed out great numbers to the Metropolitans, who promptly sent them back over the ferries as fast as they were spotted. Not to be beat, however, a large number of these rogues got to the race-course in hacks by the lower ferries, and after attending the race, had made quite a harvest at monte playing before the police arrived at the West Flushing Station to take the cars to New-York; and with the impunity with which the games continued under the eyes of the Metropolitans, it is to be presumed that they had no power in the premises, and that the Sheriff is alone responsible for its continuance outside the cars. The Detectives who did such valuable service were Messrs. Slowey, Tiemann, Smith, Wilson, Dusenbury and Vaughan.

THE RACE.

The decided favorite was *Geo. M. Patchen*, who was beautifully handled by D. TALLMAN, 100 to 20 being freely offered; while *Gen. Butler* was still relied upon by his friends, who had great faith in the ability of DAN MACE to pull him through first by hook or by crook, and no driver can use his hands or tongue to better advantage than the accomplished DAN. Both horses looked in admirable condition upon being brought up to the stand, and got off very evenly after two or three false starts for the

First Heat—*Patchen*, led by a length at the first turn, breaking up and being caught quickly again, and increasing his lead past the quarter mile post in 36 seconds to three lengths in advance, and four lengths ahead at the half mile post in 1 minute 14 seconds; three lengths ahead at the first mile in 2 minutes 28 seconds, and came in an easy winner by five lengths in 4 minutes 56 seconds. Both *Patchen* and *Butler* broke on entering the first turn on the second mile, but were got down again in an instant, *Butler* breaking up several times, while *Patchen* trotted squarely throughout.

Second Heat—After several baffling attempts, an even start was effected, and *Patchen* put on such a burst of speed that he entered the first turn two lengths ahead, the pace-carrying *Butler* off his feet; and again on the backstretch, *Patchen* passed the quarter-pole four lengths ahead, in 36 seconds, and the half mile by ten lengths in 1 minute 15 seconds. From this point it was but one horse chasing another, for *Patchen* passed the first mile fourteen lengths in advance, in 2 minutes 28 seconds, and won the heat very easily under a strong pull in 4 minutes 56 seconds, *Butler* making a splendid brush up the home-stretch, and coming over the score about three lengths behind.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $5,000, two miles and repeat, in harness.

D. TALLMAN names b. s. *George M. Patchen*	1	1
D. MACE names blk. g. *Gen. Butler*	2	2

Time—4:56; 4:56.

Robert Fillingham and Rockingham.

The next race between these flyers comes off next Tuesday, on the Fashion Course, certain.

Patchen and *Butler* trot their next match for $5,000, to wagons, mile heats, three in five, the day after.

The Young Men's Christian Association, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 4.

The National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association convened in this city to-day. ISAAC S. BAKER, of St. Louis, was chosen temporary chairman. Delegates were present from all the Western States, and two from England. After the election of GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, President, and the appointment of several Committees the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Court House Square to-night. It was addressed by Senators TRUMBULL and DOOLITTLE, and Representatives ARNOLD and KELLOGG, and other prominent gentlemen.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 4.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,267,000 five-twenties to-day, at the various agencies in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and the West.

CRYSTALS.—The attention of men of taste and mineralogists, and the public generally, is called to the remarkable collection of minerals on exhibition at the rooms of MINER & SOMERVILLE, and which will be sold to-day as per advertisement. There are crystals of every variety and of sparkling beauty—one dodecahedron crystal of copper pyrites, first quality; crystallized quartz, purple copper pyrites in quartz, calcareous spar, specimens of galena, and other crystals of great variety. They were viewed by a large number of people yesterday.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—Friday, June 5, 1863.—Nos. 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, [illegible] 54, 10, 55½, 56, 57.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD BOOKS.—Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Phonography, Hydropathy, Psychology, Agriculture, Architecture, Home Education, Gymnastics, Food and Diet, Fruit Culture, &c., together with a "Special List" containing Physiological works intended especially for those who need them. Send a prepaid envelope, addressed to yourself, and the different catalogues will be sent by return post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Phrenological Journal for June—price 10 cents—now ready.

[Advertisement.]

THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, in conversation with the Governor of Connecticut, said that the only place to get the latest style and a well-manufactured Hat was to proceed immediately to KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and get one of his Spring style. We believe this to be excellent advice.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Splendid Fashion Plates; five full-sized Dress Patterns, and other splendid novelties. Every Lady, Mother, Milliner and Dressmaker should see the splendid Summer number, now ready. Sold everywhere. Single, 25 cents; sent, post-paid, on receipt of price; yearly, $1, with valuable premiums. No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT.—Lamp Manufacturers and others desiring a good investment are invited to examine the only perfect lamp yet invented; to burn Petroleum or Kerosene Oils without a chimney; light brilliant; can be handled; without smell or smoke. Apply at No. 66 Liberty-st., Room No. 12.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana.—His Excellency Gen. Rubalcaba, Gen. Marion, His Excellency J. de Quinto and servant, Mariano Alvarez, Her Catholic Majesty's Consul at New-York, C. D. Fredericks, A. M. Arnold, lady and servant, Mrs. H. Moro and two children, M. A. Carreno and lady, Miss Teresa Carreno, J. D. L. Carreno, J. M. L. Laft, J. Cornelius, F. Rovier and lady, J. Cortines, lady and servant, F. Behrans and lady, H. Livingston, W. A. Peor, G. Evans, O. Probst and servant, C. de Belande and lady, D. Lloyd, F. Escoban, G. T. Taylor, Miss J. de Corwin, Mrs. Safford, Nath. Eaton and lady, J. M. Churchill and lady, Miss A. Churchill, Miss G. Churchill, J. M. Churchill and lady, J. Barron, F. Regera, F. Jeada, F. S. Macias, M. Guiel, E. Ferris, G. Garcia, J. Caldwell, L. de Silva, J. M. Junegirma, M. Soler, Mrs. Luling and two children, Miss Luling, A. Kobbe, lady and child, E. Ping, M. Bian, M. Larrara, A. S. Berault, lady, three children and servant, C. J. Edenstein, M. Amezaga, E. Alvarez, F. Frisbero, M. Abeta, W. P. Chase, W. Smyth, C. G. Stevens, W. Benjamin, J. J. Jara, S. Varques, B. Briguera, Mrs. Chartrand and three children, Mrs. Sacot and two children, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. M. T. Oliver, Mrs. Haise and two children, R. Denman, J. Wilson, A. Mortinez, F. Gocena and 2 children, G. L. Biehn, F. L. Biobe, C. E. de Lago, R. Fismerek, J. Mago, J. Malcolm, J. Fauran, lady and child, Mrs. E. Palmer and three children, F. Vallete, G. Dredden, G. N. Grenpierre, M. Prode, G. Trovierre, M. Caso, M. Osario, F. Vatmer, T. Forbes, M. Ford, R. Ponce de Leon and servant, A. Tessen, L. Jeffrey, G. Lloyd, J. Fogarty, T. O'Brien, T. Lloyd, J. Cooker, F. de la Cueva, A. Gallonaro, F. Alverdi, E. L. Pelter, B. L. Pelter, M. Bendelam, M. Ruiz, J. Morehead, M. Stembach, F. L. Boell, Miss Boell, F. del Pino and lady, A. Gonzales, J. Garvin Jude, Miss L. Antony, Miss Emma Porter, C. Haine, M. Schille, F. Domenec, S. B. Driggs, F. Ybaniga, A. Bernata, J. Nino, S. Schlater, J. Hullin, J. Courling, C. Walters, M. Leahy, H. Dunsmuir, J. Ferguson, H. Camp, C. Costa, W. A. Whidden, F. Dreme, E. Stern, J. Moro, F. Buc, F. Cusch, F. Gibbons, M. Phillips, M. Boerman, J. Bartenhor, M. Fischel, H. Grann, M. Arraiat, Mrs. T. Pratt, L. Lalon, A. Lagrilera, J. Burns, E. Roderiques, G. Hodson, Capt. T. Weeks, Capt. W. H. Church, Miss S. E. Beckwith, P. Rodiar, C. Rossi, J. Magnill, O. B. Daley, M. A. Thompson, H. Squire, J. Getty, F. Johnson, J. Wolf, H. Ewing, J. Myers, W. Burns, J. Cuppia, M. Mattee, Mrs. L. Lee, W. H. Norris, H. Kattenhorn. Total 236.

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. J. Lewis, Mrs. G. R. Southworth, Capt. Buyers, 58th Pennsylvania; Capt. Kimball, 51st Massachusetts; Lieut. Dana, 52d Pennsylvania; Lieut. Hinkley, 3d Massachusetts Artillery; Lieut. Briggs, 3d Massachusetts; H. Anderson, U. S. Coast Survey; Lieut. Fairfield, do.; Lieut. Hammond, 23d Massachusetts; Lieut. Field, 3d Massachusetts Artillery; Lieut. Howe, 46th Massachusetts; Lieut. Lawrence, 3d New-York Cavalry; Lieut. Garmon, do., do.; Dr. Mansfield, 9th New-York; Lieut. Saunderson, 5th Massachusetts; Capt. J. S. Chase, E. Roberts, Samuel Fowler, Frank Wheeler, W. A. Hayes, A. Wheeler, Wm. Wolf, John Dibble, H. H. Bewley, and 260 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 30	Sun sets	7 27	Moon rises	10 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 28	Gov. Island	11 11	Hell Gate	12 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Arago, Gardner, Port Royal.

Steamers Thomas Swan, Reimer, New-Orleans, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Mannheim, (Br.,) McGrath, Londonderry, C. & J. Knox & Co.; Guy Mannering, Dollard, Liverpool, E. L. Taylor; Charlotte, Cousins, Londonderry, Nesmith & Sons; E. C. Scranton, Hayes, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Graham's Polly, Norton, Boston, J. Atkins & Co.

Barks Sinden, Norton, Philadelphia, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Cophas Starrett, Bickam, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; Hermdahl, (Norw.,) Noborg, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lady Price, (Br.,) Ridley, Liverpool, G. McKenzie; Jenam Kepler, (Brem.,) Gohe, Antwerp, Ruger Bros.; Sortusten, (Russ.,) Wickander, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Neptune, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen; Die Matrona, (Russ.,) Lippe, Cette, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Von Leffert Lehsen, (Meck.,) Schultz, Cork, Wm. Salem & Co.

Brigs Mentor, (Meck.,) Duval, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Nervus, (Br.,) Lecraw, Antwerp, Baetjer & De Verter; Nicmac, (Br.,) Middleton, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Mary Budd, (Br.,) Denham, St. Pierre, Godfrey & Holyoke; Alice Maud, (Br.,) Edgett, Arroyo, P. R., Burdett & Evans; Bogota, Porter, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; Courier, (Hamb.,) Barmarson, Jersey, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Dolphin, Peterson, Norway, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Eagle, (Br.,) Gallison, Grangemouth, Boyd & Hincken; Undine, (Dan.,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro, Napier & Welsford; Starlight, (Br.,) Lockhart, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Goldfish, Brackett, Gardner, Me., W. S. Brown & Co.; Ralph Hewitt, Rhodes, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; E. Pratt, Baker, Washington, L. Lonny; H. Fowler, Oliver, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Wm. H. Leggett, Gibson, Washington, Mott Redell; G. D. King, McGregor, Calais, Me., John Boynton's Sons; Anna J. Russell, Hodges, Washington, H. S. Rackett & Son; G. J. Miller, (Br.,) Johnson, Harbor Island, James Douglass; Fanny Mitchell, Johnson, Portland, Bentley, Smith & Co.; O. F. Hawley, Buckley, Washington, L. Kenny; Golden Eagle, Kelsey, Washington, L. Kenny; J. H. Scammell, Brannen, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Moonlight, Tuthill, Washington, Tupper & Beattie; Jamestown, Latourette, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Valorous, (Br.,) Cann, Yarmouth, N. S., C. W. Clements; Florence, (Br.,) Hasell, Point a Petre, Guadaloupe, James & Lough; Rero, Lakeman, Philadelphia, Bassett & Nickerson; Gentile, Getchell, Newburyport, W. S. Brown & Co.; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 56 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Tammy, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kinney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Helen Augusta, Davis, Ogdensburg, N. Y., in ballast to R. F. Silliman.

Ship Adelaide, Cutting, Liverpool May 3, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. 3d inst., off Fire Island, saw ship Cultivator and steamer China, hence for Liverpool. Passed the Banks in lat. 42, saw no ice. Had no deaths or births.

Bark Agnes James, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Liverpool April 15, via Yarmouth, N. S., May 24, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. In lat. 45 30, lon. 50, passed a number of icebergs.

Bark Pelican, (Ital.,) Raffa, Palermo 65 ds. and 45 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Brig Citana, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Jackman, Bahia May 2, with sugar to Charles E. Johnston.

Schr. Mary Jane, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Crosby, Aquin, May 19, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels. The ship Ocean Ranger, hence, via Fortress Monroe, with emigrants, arrived at the island of Aquin May 7.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Gavitt, Port Royal 4 ds., in ballast to L. Kenny. The brig Mary Cobb, hence, arrived 29th May.

Schr. William Lancaster, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Wayeott, Bermuda 6 ds., with potatoes, onions, etc., to Miller & Houghton.

WIND—Sunset, S., and light.

Sailed.

Steamers Alliance, Hughes, Detroit, Thomas Sparks, City of Hudson, Key West.

Ships Celestial, City of Brooklyn, H. Von Brabant, (Brem.,) Maid of Orleans, Francis B. Cutting, and Ashburton.

Barks Meteor, (Br.,) Aulet, (Br.,) Florence, Montezuma, Lucino.

Brigs Ruatan, (Br.,) Alexandria.

Schooners Wm. Bement, Caroline Hall, J. H. Wilson, Chincorora, White Cloud, Rhode Island.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 4—Arr. bark Amy, Cadiz; brigs Abby Watson, Cardenas; Charles, Havana.

Foreign Ports.

At Bahia May 2, Br. ship Bucephalus, for New-York in 4 ds.; Br. brig Byzantium, for do. in 3 do.

At St. Kitts May 20, brig Conflict, Ruland, for New-York in 7 ds. The U. S. gunboat Alabama arrived at St. Kitts May 18, and sld. the same day.

At Bermuda May 25, brigs Henrietta, for New-York 2d inst.; The Penniman sld. for Aspinwall 2 ds. previous.

At Matamoras May 18, bark Reindeer, for New-York soon; Helen, McGregor, of Thomaston, dscg.; brig O'Brien, do.

[illegible]

Arr. at Bermuda May 28, brig Mamie, (Br.,) King, New-York, for Para; 29th, brigs Henrietta, (Br.,) Doe, New-York; Col. Penniman, Griffin, Aspinwall, with coal; schr. Albert, (Br.,) Clair, New-York.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM;

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR *the Reception of the Thirty-seventh regiment, New York Volunteers, (Irish Rifles,) and Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, (Second Scott Life Guard,) on their arrival in this City from the seat of war, on FRIDAY, June 5, 1863.*

The Military will be under command of Brig.-Gen. Hall.

The regiments will arrive at Pier No. 1 North River, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Line will be formed on the Battery at 3½ P. M., by Capt. Goodwin Ballery, when a salute will be fired.

The Procession will move in the following order:

Brig.-Gen. Hall and Staff, with troop of cavalry of Eighth regiment N. Y. N. G., commanded by Captain Brown.

Regiment of First N. Y. cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. D. C. Hinton.

Military escort composed of the 7th, 8th, 22d, 37th, 13th, 54th and 69th regiments N. Y. S. N. G.

First regiment N. Y. S. V., under command of Major Yeomans.

Veteran Scott Life Guard.

Invited officers of other regiments, and ex-officers of the 37th and 38th N. Y. V.

Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

Brig.-Gen. Ward and Staff, Brig.-Gen. Meagher and Staff.

Guard of Honor.

Col. Strong, of the Thirty-eighth regiment, N. Y. S. V.

Wounded Officers of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments, N. Y. S. V.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

Col. S. B. HAYMAN commanding.

Mayor and Common Council in carriages.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

Lieut.-Col. ALLASON, commanding.

Wounded Soldiers of both regiments in carriages.

Invited Guests.

Regiments of Returned Volunteers.

Squadron of cavalry.

Fire Department.

Civic Societies.

The line of march will be as follows:

Up Broadway to Duane-street, through Duane-street to Chatham-street to the east gate of the Park; through the Park to Broadway, passing in review before the Mayor and Common Council; through Broadway to Union-square; around the Square down Fourth-avenue to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Grand-street; down Grand-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the Park Barracks, where the regiments will be dismissed.

The Police Department will please see that the streets along the line of march are not sprinkled during the day, and also have all obstructions removed.

The flags will be displayed from all the public buildings, and the proprietors of all hotels and private buildings are requested to display their flags during the day.

If Gen. McClellan is in town he will review the regiments from the balcony of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs.

TERENCE FARLEY, F. I. A. BOOLE, J. D. OTTIWELL, PETER MITCHELL, JOHN T. HENRY,	Aldermen.
WM. JOYCE, S. T. WEBSTER, JOHN McCONNELL, ALEX. BRANDON, JOHN G. HAVILAND,	Councilmen.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

OF ALL REMEDIAL AGENTS, IODINE stands preeminent. The amount of ability and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the

HUMAN SYSTEM

has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in *Materia Medica*, and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

Iodine was discovered in the year 1812, and received its name from the Greek word which heads this article. It is an elementary body, obtained from seaweed, is very volatile, and has great control over

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

It acts upon the

HEART,
LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

It neutralizes metallic mercury and all the mercurial compounds that can possibly occur in the living body.

THE TONIC

operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY

enables us to recommend

IODINE WATER.

A solution of pure Iodine in pure water, as a specific for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Disease.

Its genuineness as a pure solution, and its excellence as a medicine, are attested by Dr. Chilton, Prof. Barker, Prof. Booth, Dr. Whitney, and others equally known to science.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE.

Price $1 per Bottle, $5 per half dozen.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

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RUBIA MILLS,

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TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

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Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 60 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 133 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

MARVIN & CO.,

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FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

SAFES,

(VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT,)

No. 265 Broadway.

Warranted superior to any other Safes.

Reference to over 23,000 customers.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE CATALOGUE SALE OF NEW AND second-hand furniture, carpets, piano, French plate mirrors, billiard tables, parlor suites, oil paintings, cottage furniture, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, &c. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large and well selected stock of good new and second-hand furniture of every description, suitable for the trade and all others. Catalogues early this morning.

WINTER GARDEN—DEBORAH.

UNQUESTIONED TRIUMPH.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 6,

DEBORAH OF STEINMARK.

BENEFIT OF CATHERINE SELDEN.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH

WITH

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS.

Strengthen the stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life.

WITH

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fevers,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,

WITH

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care-worn citizens,
Settlers on new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea-sickness,
The aged and decrepit,
Should all be provided

WITH

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard

EQUAL TO

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE PERILS OF THE SEASON

AND

HOW TO AVOID THEM.

It is of infinite importance to the public to know that

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the

SPRING OF THE YEAR.

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is CONSTITUTIONAL AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Billious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. *Fortify in advance* against these prostrating and destructive agencies. *Iron-plate* the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. *They forearm the citadel of life against the attacks of all maladies* that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalations. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP,

and no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the ADULTERATED CONTRACT STIMULANTS, at present used as medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is, that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver are over-taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite CHRONIC INDIGESTION, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.

As a REMEDY as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medicinal cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach it is nearly as infallible as anything of human origin can be expected to be, and in cases of general weakness it is literally a VITALIZING ELIXIR. Convalescents will find it the safest and best invigorant and Restorative ever administered to exhausted humanity. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the corrosive elements which enter into the composition of ordinary diffusive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and quieting.

Let those who wish to insure their health, see the Summer use HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a Spring medicine.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

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